

DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION

1928-1931

Vol. 4

Office of Foreign

Plant Introduction.

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DORSETT-MORSE EXPEDITION 1928-1931

VOLUME IV.

Diary for October-December 1929

Note. The pages are not numbered consecutively because the original diary contained correspondence and other data that belonged in the letter files and not in the bound report.....E.Y.M.

Tuesday, October 1, 1929.

Morse and the interpreter, Mr. Guyotake, went out to the Experiment Station at Kotoni in the forenoon to make notes and several shots of black and white motion pictures which we missed last week. They returned in the early afternoon by way of the Botanical Garden to see about some seed which we requested from there earlier in the season.

Dorsett went direct to the laboratory and packed the seed and plant material recently secured for shipment.

We succeeded in getting practically everything packed and early tomorrow morning will get it into the post for Washington, D. C.

At 6:00 p. m. we were the guests of honor at a banquet given by the seedsmen's Society or organization.

We had a splendid time and enjoyed a very nice dinner, all appeared to enjoy themselves very much.

The address of the Society is as follows:

The Midori-Kai,
c/o The Hokkaido Botanical Garden,
Sapporo City,
Hokkaido,
Japan.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
540 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
U.S.A.
TELEPHONE (312) 937-1234
FACSIMILE (312) 937-1234
CABLE ADDRESS: UCHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
540 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
U.S.A.

October 2, 1929.

Today we finished up the parcel post packages and got them off. We also wrote to Mr. Ryerson in detail relative to the parcel post shipments of September 26 and 27 and also those of today.

Changed and packed herbarium specimens.

We tentatively planned today to leave Sapporo Monday October 7th for Akita and possibly Morioka en route to Tokyo, Japan. It will keep us hustling to round up all we have to do and get our things packed and ready to leave here early Monday morning as planned.

October 1, 1960

Thank you for the letter of October 1, 1960, and for the

information regarding the status of the project.

I am sure that the project will be completed in a timely

and

efficient manner.

I am sure that the project will be completed in a timely

and efficient manner.

I am sure that the project will be completed in a timely

and efficient manner.

Very truly yours,

Thursday, October 3, 1929.

Worked at the office today packing up and cleaning seed. We also wrote up the plant material sent over from the Botanical Garden and got most of our supplies and equipment packed ready for our return trip to Tokyo.

Morse went out with Mr. Guyetake to look up some soybean products. Dorsett made a 5 x 7 picture of the wisteria on the Ginza which is better seeded than any other plant we have seen in Japan. neg-# 44355

Dorsett also picked up from one of the florist shops on the Ginza (for seed and photographing) two beautiful Euonymus, one a vine with yellow fruit husks and orange red fruit. The husk and/fruit is divided into three parts and the branches were without leaves. seed sent in under our #1503, see picture # 44356. The other Euonymus is a shrub in full leaf. The leaves are from green to pink and bright red. The fruit is usually one seeded. The husk is deep red and seed coat is orange red. This too is a handsome thing. The seed go forward under our # 1504. See picture # 44357.

January, 1914.

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Negative #44355.

View of an interesting circular or pagoda shaped wisteria in front of a Japanese business house on the "Ginza" in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. There are more pods of fruit on this vine than any we have yet seen. We have requested the seed. The proprietor is doubtful if they will ripen.



Negative #44356.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of a vine secured in a flower shop for this purpose and for the seed. Seed sent in under #1503. The outer husk and seed capsule break into three parts. It is a very showy ornamental and used here a lot in flower arrangements. Euonymus sp.



Negative #44357.

Euonymus sp. A nearby view of fruiting branches of a most beautiful small shrub Euonymus. The fruit is one seeded the husk deep red, the seed orange red. The foliage is beautifully colored from green through the yellows and pinks to deep red. This plant is abundant in the mountains and is very handsome. Seed sent in under #1504.

Friday, October 4, 1929.

Morse was out until noon getting soybean products and data concerning the same. After lunch these were written up. Dorsett practically completed packing all of the supplies and equipment and worked on his september account until noon, then with Mr. Guyotake and Mr. T. Fukushi, one of Dr. Ito's assistants (as per previous arrangements) went out to the basket willow fields, or willow holts along the Ishikari River near Barato, about 11 miles northwest of Sapporo, and secured specimens of a willow disease Pyrenomyces otis for Mr. R. Kent Beattie. We returned about 5:00 p. m. and made four mail packages out of the material secured. Two of these we packed by the sphagnum moss method and the other two by the burlap method.

We mailed a package each to Mr. Beattie, Room 19 Sankaido Building, Tokyo, Japan, and the other two to P. H. Dorsett, Room 11, Sankaido Building, Tokyo, Japan.

We did this primarily because we are leaving here Monday en route for Tokyo, where we hope to arrive about October 15th.

We therefore are not in a position to care for the specimens. We divided the shipment so that if Mr. Beattie is in Tokyo he can care for the material when it arrives. The two packages sent to Dorsett are to enable him to try handling them when he gets back to Tokyo.

1000, October 10, 1900

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

It is the policy of the Department to consider all applications for the purpose of the

the application and to return the same to the applicant as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of the Department.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of the Department.

Enclosed for the Department are the documents referred to in your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of the Department.

Very truly yours,

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Enclosed for the Department are the documents referred to in your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of the Department.

saturday, October 5, 1929.

worked at the office packing, writing official letters, preparing plant material and making last minute shipments. We succeeded in getting our money from the bank after a three day trial in Morse's case, who wanted a check on his Tokyo bank, The National City Bank of New York, cashed, and about three hours for Dorsett who deposited with the bank last Monday, September 30th, a United States Treasury check. On this the local bank had to wire (express, at an expense to Dorsett of Yen 3.00) to their bank in Yokohama and get their o. k. and rate of exchange before the deposit here could be drawn against.

Monday we will make our official farewell calls and Tuesday morning at 7:25 a. m. leave on our return trip to Tokyo.

February 10, 1900

My dear Mr. Brewster

I have just received your letter of the 7th inst.

in relation to the matter of the 1st inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the

proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

Enclosed for you are the two copies of the report of the

Commissioners of the Fish and Game Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

Yours very truly,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. Brewster

Sunday, October 6, 1929

Worked at the office until 11 a. m. then climbed the highest mountain to the S. E. of Sapporo. It was about 5:00 p. m. when we returned rather foot sore and weary.

On the hike we secured a few seed of Euonymus, the one we sent in under # which we thought was too green. We also secured scions of the cherry with the light gray bark, seed were sent in under # but we doubt if they were good.

Got seed along the trail of beggar weed, pecomidium sp. and near the top of the mountain we got a nice lot of seed of a bright red berried yiburnum. The foliage of this mountain side species was a beautiful pinkish yellow to almost red and was most attractive.

On the way down on the N. E. side we picked up what we took to be seed of privet a small shrub. The fruit was in clusters and purple to practically black.

We saw the small one-seeded Euonymus like we purchased in the market a few days ago, in abundance and it was simply gorgeous both as to fruit and foliage.

Monday, October 7, 1929.

Today we made our parting calls on the Director and Professor at the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station at Koton. We then called at the Imperial University on Dr. Kingo Miyabe, but he was out of town. Mr. S. Ito was not in.

Met Mr. Yoshida at the Botanical Garden. Had a farewell lunch with Mr. C. Hama and Mr. Yuoo. Sent off one parcel post package, and got our trunks, official and personal, packed and down to the station.

This is an interesting country and more extended agricultural explorations should be carried on here.

Monday, 20 May 1944

Left at 10.15 for the office on the river and
 returned at 1.15. The afternoon was spent
 at school. The first class of the morning (10.15-11.15)
 Dr. King spoke and he was very good. The
 was not in.

Mr. King spoke at the school garden. The
 school lunch was at 1.15 and Dr. King
 one hour past midnight. The day was very
 pleasant, passed and now is the day.
 This is an interesting country and some of the
 agricultural experiments should be carried on now.

Tuesday, October 8, 1929.

Raining this morning when we got up and this condition continued practically throughout the day.

We left the Yamagataya Hotel about 7:00 a.m. among many "sayonaras" from the management and nesans, and "goodbys" from us. We found at the last that we have in the six weeks or more we have been here that we have become very much attached to the place and to the nesans.

The hotel proprietor presented the Morses and Persetts with a nice basket of apples and post cards each. The Ruby restaurant, where we have taken many lunches, sent the Morses an apple pie, and Mr. Y. Sato, sent the party a nice basket of Delaware grapes.

The crowd who went to bid us farewell at the station included Mr. C. Hama, Mr. K. Yuoo, Mr. K. Nakamura, and two other gentlemen who's names I don't recall. Also Mr. and Mrs. Harold Land and oldest daughter and Mr. and Mrs. C. Etter. They all joined in goodbye and hand shakes and good wishes.

We really felt keenly the leaving of our friends, but also hated to leave Sapporo and especially Hokkaido, because we have only pretty well completed but one feature of agricultural activity "That of Soybean Culture". The other branches of agricultural activity and the field of general agricultural explorations, we have scarcely had time to do more than touch.

We left Sapporo at 7:25 a. m. Mt. Mauryama and Mt. Moiva, the one we climbed over Sunday, as well as the many other mountains in the ridges were only dimly to be seen

through the mist and masses of heavy dark gray rain clouds about their top and extending well down their sides.

At 8:15 we stopped at Otaru, a good sized city near the Japan sea. At 8:50 we pulled up for a short stop at Yoichi, a village in a narrow valley and surrounded by low rolling mountains or hills. The hills are covered with native vegetation and their autumnal colorings of green, grays, yellows, pinks, wine colors, deep and brilliant reds, even on a rainy dull day like this, are gorgeous and almost beyond description.

There is quite an area here in the valley, especially on the more or less uneven valley land, perhaps not very well adapted for rice culture, devoted to the growing of apples, but in the more extended and level area of the valley, rice the kind crop of all Japan, is the crop of the region. This crop is surely in evidence wherever one goes. Here as in most other places at this season is to be found in the grain, uncut, being cut and in the shock or rack.

We reached Kozawa station about 9:45 a.m. This village is in the hills; shortly after passing out of the hills, about 10:15 we stopped at Kutchon, in a fairly good sized valley. Here again rice is the all important crop of the region. In fact both here and at Mena, which we reached at 11:15 rice is about the only crop grown. The cloudy weather and rain continues.

Arrived at Kuromatsunai at 11:55 in a pouring rain. There was no diner attached to the train, however, shortly after leaving here we enjoyed a very nice lunch. We purchased milk and tea at the station and with the pie, apples and grapes

Tuesday, October 8, 1929 (cont.) 2

we were able to make out very well and really enjoyed our lunch.

Oshanan, Japan is in a rolling hilly country, where from the train, we were unable to see any agricultural activity. We arrived at this village at 12:40 p. m. Nakasosawa, where we arrived at 12:45 is a sea coast village with the Japan sea on one side and hills on the other. So also is Kunnu where we arrived at 12:55. We reached Kuroiwa at 1:05 p. m. This is a rather small village in a narrow space between the hills and the sea.

Yamasaki, where we arrived at 1:15 is along the sea and here the wonderful surf rolling in was rolling along the beach breaking into most beautiful white spray.

The following villages reached within an hour, are sea coast towns and fishing perhaps is their principal industry. Ishikura, where we arrived at 2:05 is, as it were, within a stones throw of Mt. Komogatake, which only comparatively recently erupted and caused considerable damage. The side next to the sea was lava strewn almost to the waters edge. Komogatake on almost the opposite side of the mountain from Ishikura was reached at 3:06. Here was abundance of evidence of the recent eruption of the volcano. The clouds lifted somewhat when we were in this region and the sun came out as it were to show to better advantages the destruction wrought by the subterranean forces of nature. Smoke was issuing from numerous places near the surfact of the mountain.

At Okaigawa, which was reached at 3:23 we had perhaps the best view of this smoking, smoldering giant of distrust!

shortly after leaving Ikusagawa, where we arrived at 3:30 we ran through a long tunnel and came out on the side of a mountain, from where we could look over the valley spread out below us to Hokodate. It was wonderfully handsome even though the evening was cloudy and the conditions most unfavorable, for seeing a landscape to advantage.

We arrived in Hakodate at 4:15 p.m. and left there aboard the S. S. Tsugaru Maru at 5:30 p. m. for Aomori where we arrived safely at 10:00 p. m. We went to the Nakajima Hotel for the night.

Nakajima

Wednesday, October 9, 1929.

Up this morning at 6:30. It cleared during the night and this morning the sun was shining brightly and all indications pointed to us fully as fair a day today as yesterday was bad.

We left Aomori at 8:55 and made our first stop at the village of Tsugarushinjo at the entrance to the hills or rather low mountains at 9:05. Between here and Dolshaka, where we arrived at 9:30 we saw some nice cryptomeria japonica trees, and quite a lot of reforestation. ^{where the land was} ever/suitable rice paddies and rice was in evidence.

From Dolshaka Station we had a wonderful view out over a large valley with hundreds upon hundreds of rice paddies of golden grain and in the distance the mountains covered with gorgeous coloring of green, gray, yellow, pink and red.

Namioka, Japan, where we arrived at 9:40, is a good sized village in a rather broad valley. It was in this vicinity that we saw along the railway right-of-way a rose with an abundance of small red hips. Quite probably this is Rosa multiflora, if so, perhaps it is not worth trying to get for trial, but who but an expert can tell at this season of the year!

In this valley rice is King, and the greater part of it is yet to be cut. Kitato-Kiwa Sta., 9:45. Here we made from the car window, as we stood at the station, a panoramic picture. In the foreground are hundreds upon hundreds of paddies of golden rice, and in the distant background Mt. Tsugaru Fuji, with her head among the clouds.



Neg. # 44360-

Kitatokiwa, Japan -

a panoramic view over a portion of a large valley. In the background Mt. Suruga Bay with its summit among the clouds, presents a fine appearance. This view shows a little something of the character and general appearance of the country here.

Wednesday, October 9, 1929 (cont. 2)

2611

This view shows something of the general outline and character of the country.

Between Kitatokiwa and Kawabe, which we reached at 9:50 we saw several apple orchards of from a quarter to half acre or more in extent. They looked to be in good condition and to be bearing a very good crop of fine fruit.

We ran into Hiroake at 10:05. This looks to be a city of considerable size. It is located rather near the base of the mountains or foot hills. Such portions of the valley land as is adapted for irrigation is producing rice. Much of the crop is harvested and is curing in small shocks or propped up piles. On land, apparently not available for paddy fields, we saw small plantings of apples and grapes.

At Ishikawa, Japan, where we arrived at 10:20 we made a panoramic landscape picture, looking in a northerly direction over paddies of golden rice ready for the sickle, to the distant mountains. (see picture on next page.)



neg. #44361.

Ishikawa, Japan.

A panoramic view, from the car window, in a northerly direction in this large valley. The view gives something of an idea of the character and general appearance of the country here.

Wednesday, October 9, 1929 (cont. 3).

In the vicinity of Owani, Japan, where we arrived 10:30, we saw orchard plantings on the basal slopes of mountains, mostly of apples.

In this vicinity we recognized the following plants among the many which we could not name: Black locust, in the lower areas; cryptomeria japonica, on the hillsides sometimes only a few years planted; kudzu, in abundance; bush clover; "cow killer"; pinus; maples; ash; shunac; reed grasses; wild grape; Euonymus; acanthium; walnut; willow; poplar; chestnut; udo; sasa bamboo and viburnum.

Ikaragaseki, Japan, arrived here 10:45 a.m. From the car window we made a $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ picture.



Negative #44358.

Ikaragaseki, Japan.

View from the car window up a small short valley. It shows something of the general appearance of the country here and this account may prove interesting.

Jimba, Japan, is in a mountain canyon where the sides of the mountains are ablaze in the gaudy colored autumn but the appearance is glorious and grand.

At 11:20 a.m. we arrived at Shirasawa, here we made a $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ picture of the landscape as it appeared to us from the car window.



Negative #44359.

Looking in a northerly direction in a narrow valley. The view gives something of the appearance of the country.

From here to Odate, Japan, where we arrived at 11:35, the valley gradually widens and the expanse of rice paddies and harvested rice is simply amazing.

Hayaguchi, Japan, is one of the centers where cryptomeria timber is used extensively. Quantities of wine casks as well as small tubs for use in bath rooms throughout Japan are made here.

Futatsuista, Japan, arrived here at 12:15 p. m. This village is on the edge of a small valley and the greater part of the rice crop is harvested. Here we made a picture from the window of a moving train.

Wednesday, October 9, 1929 (cont.4)



Negative #44368.

View back over what might be called a sea of grain, from the car window. The train was probably making about 40 miles an hour or more when this was taken. The view gives something of an idea of the country through here.

Tomine station, 12:25 p. m. Here we made a picture from the car window showing a portion of a harvested rice crop.



Negative #44369.

A fairly nearby view of racks of rice put up to cure. It also shows a portion of the valley and the mountains in the background.

we were at Hiritake, Japan at 1:00 p. m. There is much rice in this section and the scene over the broad expanse of rice paddies was very fine.

Hitoichi, Japan, is in a broad level region reaching from the hills on our left to the sea on the right. We made here a panoramic picture.

This picture, on the opposite page, shows a portion of the broad expanse of harvested rice racked in small shocks for curing. It also shows something of the general appearance of this region.

At 1:35 p. m. we pulled into Ugoizuka, in the midst of a very broad level rice farming area and not so very far from the hills or mountains to the east.

Okubo, Japan, was reached at 1:40 p. m. This is a fairly good sized village in an extensive rice growing region, and fairly near the Japan Sea on the right. Near here on the left we saw on the comparatively low rolling hills many derricks. It is apparently a rich oil section. A short distance on from here we saw near the railway some small orchards and vineyard plantings, and for a considerable distance we ran through what looked to be pretty large plantings of red and black pine.

At 2:00 we were at Isuchizaki which impressed us as being a city of considerable size, but here there was nothing of special interest to be seen from the train, but after getting on a little further we saw a great expanse of rice, for the most part in the curing racks or shocks.



Negative # 44562.

Hetoechi, Japan.

A panoramic view from the car window showing a portion of the valley + its crop of golden grain, also the mountains nearby and in the background. from this picture a pretty good idea can be formed of the general appearance of this region.

At 2:13 p. m. we pulled into the station at Akita, our destination for the present.

We were sometime getting our array of cameras, four in number, suit cases and numerous other packages out of the car.

We went across from the station to the Gekineya Hotel where we will live for the duration of the time we are here. We found the hotel nicely located and in appearance very nice.



Negative #44371.

View in one of the hotel rooms showing an attractive grill work of bamboo and kudzu at one of the openings. We have seen this grilled ornamentation of bamboo in openings near the ceiling between rooms in several Japanese Inns we have stopped at, it is quite effective and pleasing.

After getting settled at the Inn we went over and through a nearby park, Chiki Park, at one time this was a palace

grounds. From the elevation and lookouts there are magnificent views to be had of the surrounding country. We found a number of shrubs and trees in the park of which we are desirous of securing seed. A list of the ones observed follow: A black fruited *Vaccinium* (*V. ciliatum*) a shrub 8 feet or more in height. Japanese Ginkgo, in fruit. *Euonymus*, single seeded, a shrub 10 feet or more across a fully 8 feet in height. Long curled podded locust. *Hackberry* *Celtis* sp. What is called a Japanese pear. The swollen stalk supporting the seed is said to be good to eat. A shrub 8 feet or more in height with small bright red berries in abundance, very attractive. A fairly good sized shrub with bright red, oblong fruit, about the size of cranberries, it looks as though it might be rosaceous. Species of maple. A *Viburnum* with large clusters of rather small round bright red fruit, quite attractive.

We collected a few seeds of the single fruited *Euonymus*, and outside of the park we secured seed of a wild *Smilax* with small clusters of small round black fruit.

We hope to get permission to secure the above noted seed.

Thursday, October 10, 1929.

Cool and cloudy in the early morning and remained so all day.

We got out to the Agricultural Experiment Station between 9 and 10 o'clock, and met the Director, Mr. K. Adachi. He is an expert on soybeans as well as director of the Station. He spent something like 8 years in Manchuria studying the soybean there and has published a volume of 1000 pages or so on the results of his work. The title of the book is "soybean: Its cultivation and Industry" by K. Adachi.

Mr. Adachi advised that we were here in time for the harvesting of soybeans, but that the crop is not an extensive one here, and that it will be necessary to go out some distance to see farmers harvesting and even then it will not be possible to see the harvesting on extensive a scale as could be done in a region where soybean growing is a more important crop than it is here.

Much of the detailed information secured today in regard to soybean varieties and soybean growing and harvesting is omitted from this report because it will be incorporated in a special soybean report which is in course of preparation.

Mr. Adachi is of the opinion that Japan, as in the past, will of necessity have to obtain her proteins from vegetable sources and especially the soybean, for the reason that she does not have the space to produce animals enough to produce animal protein for her population. We are wondering if this to a very large extent is not false reasoning.

From our observations, during our limited stay and travels

in Northern Japan, Main Island and in the Island of Hokkaido there appears to be immense areas, in the hill and mountain districts, apparently not well or not at all adapted to the cultivation of farm products, but from appearances most admirably suited to animal husbandry.

We are also wondering if a mixed vegetable and animal protein diet might not be most advantageous to the Japanese nation.

Mr. Adachi says this region is badly in need of a short season winter green manure, and that thus far none has been found which meets all the requirements.

From what we can see and what we understand of the situation, the finding of a suitable green manure for the paddy fields is likely to prove most difficult.

We made a few shots of black and white motion pictures and also several still pictures, these latter, such as are worth while for this report, will be found at the close of today's report.

About 3:00 p. m. we went with an assistant of Mr. Adachi's to visit the Horticultural section of the Agricultural Experiment station, which is located in the foothills to the south of the Station proper.

We met there Mr. Goro Shimada, Agricultural Engineer of the prefectorate, who is in charge.

Mr. Shimada gave us considerable detailed information concerning their trials with soybeans as a green manure in orchard plantings. This information in considerable detail will be incorporated in the special soybean report.

Thursday, October 10, 1929. (cont. 2)

In response to an inquiry relative to the best variety of Japanese pear, Mr. Shimada replied that the variety known as Nijissiki a good sized, light russet pear, almost round, but flattened some from both ends, is best in the prefectorates of Okagama, Tottori and Nara, and that its popularity and increased cultivation is rapidly extending.

This variety is classed as best for the following reasons: 1st, on account of its superior quality; 2nd, its attractiveness; 3rd, its keeping quality; 4th, it brings the highest price.

This pear is subject to a disease known as "spot", a fungous disease known by the name of "Alteruaria". This disease, however, can be controlled by about five applications of bordeaux mixture, 15, 30, 40.

The first application should be made just before the trees come into bloom; the second shortly after blooming; and the other three at intervals of a week to 10 days apart.

The handling of the fruit to get the best results necessitates first covering with parafin bags, then covering the whole with old newspaper bags. Thus covered (a little cotton is used about the stem before the bags are clamped to it) if the work is carefully and well done, the fruit will be free from insects which are of a clear transparent light greenish yellow color, and from blemishes, and will command the highest market price.

The second best variety, and one very extensively grown, is known as chojuro, early, midseason, and late.

This is a russet pear and they very much resemble, in appearance, the Nijissiki (Nijissiki means 20th century). These are good pears but not so good as Nijissiki.

The ordinary Japanese seedling is most generally used. However, Mr. Shimada expressed the opinion that stock of the wild pear is the best stock for use on hillside situations.

In response to inquiry as to whether or not pears here are effected with fire blight, Mr. Shimada replied that the disease is here but that Japanese varieties are not effected by it.

Persimmons, Diospyros Kaki.

This is not an especially good persimmon growing region. The following are the ones principally grown commercially in this district.

Hatchi; Yokute; Emon; Mishirazu; Shonai. These in this region are all astringent, but to the southeast, Yokute and Mishirazu become non-astringent.

The native wild persimmon known as "Mamegaki" is most generally used for stock. Mr. Shimada expressed the opinion that ordinary Japanese seedlings are better for stocks than the wild seedlings. This stock he says, prolongs the season of ripening and increases the keeping quality of the fruit, while the wild seedling stocks hasten the maturing season and the fruit do not keep so well.

Such of the pictures made today as appear worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44363. Agricultural Experimental Station, Akita, Japan. A fairly nearby view of a portion of a row of soybeans which has larger seed than #27. This is also a station variety.



Negative #44364.

A fairly nearby view of Mr. K. Atachi and Mr. N. Suyetake examining the Akita variety of soybeans. A black and white motion picture was made of this.



Negative #44365. Agricultural experimental station, Akita, Japan. Live and learn! Trellised sweet potatoes, we are told, yield more than those where the vines are *tuned* as is a common practice.



Negative #44366. View of soybeans on paddy ridges near the Experiment station at Akita, Japan.



Negative #44367.

showing rice stubble and two small curing ricks of rice and back of them soybeans on rice paddy ridges. We got a motion picture of this. Akita, Japan.



Negative #44370.

A nearby view of a plant of #27, a variety which originated at the station. It has not as yet been named. The plant has a main stem and four side branches and is heavily seeded.

The first of these is the fact that the
 number of cases of disease is not
 proportional to the number of people
 living in the same place. This is
 because of the fact that the disease
 is not equally common in all places.

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Friday, October 11, 1929.

Up at 5:30 this morning to keep an engagement with Mr. K. Adachi, the Director of the Experiment Station here at Akita.

He is extremely busy and phoned last evening that he would like to have us call about 8:00 a.m. so that he could have time to give us the information we desired and be free by 9:00 or a little later to meet the Chief Forester and later the 30 or so short course men who convene ^{today} for the first time this season for a short course of lectures.

It rained during the night and this morning it is cool and cloudy again. We trust, however, that it will clear later in the day for we are scheduled to go with Mr. Adachi's assistant into the nearby farming district to see and if possible secure still and motion pictures of soybean harvesting and handling in this region. We understand that the farmers here pull in place of cutting the beans.

We arrived at the Experiment Station about five minutes before 8 and at eight o'clock, just as the clock was striking, we were invited in to Mr. Adachi's room, and after the accustomed bowing and greetings we proceeded to get the information on soybeans for which the interview was granted.

In response to our inquiry relative to seeding time for soybeans in this section Mr. Adachi advised that before he took up his duties here at the Experiment Station, it was the custom to plant soybeans after the planting of the rice, which normally was the second week in June. This date, however, proved to be too late as the beans require a longer season

for maturing than the planting of this date gave them. Largely though the efforts of this Experiment station, the farmers growing soybeans have been prevailed upon to plant their beans before they do their rice.

By planting the first or second week in May the growing season has been sufficiently lengthened to enable the beans to fully mature before frost, which frequently was not the case when the planting of the beans was delayed until after the rice was planted.

When the old method of planting was in vogue the yield of beans was from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels to the quarter of an acre. Under the new practice of planting before the rice is planted, the increase in the crop frequently amounts to as much as 30%.

PLANTING

Formerly beans were planted thickly in rows about 25 inches apart. The rows now are about the same distance but the beans are dropped so as to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in the row. As a usual practice the rows are opened with a hoe, the beans dropped by hand and covered with a hoe to a depth of about one inch.

CULTIVATION AND WEEDING

The first cultivation and weeding is when the beans are from two to three inches in height. The second weeding and hoeing is when the plants are 6 to 8 inches in height. The third and final weeding and hoeing is in late June to the first of July. All the weeding and cultivations are by hand.

FERTILIZING

Cow and horse manure are the only fertilizers used in

Friday, October 11, 1929 (cont. 2)

this region in connection with the planting of soybeans. This is used at the rate of 40 to 50 kan (1 kan = 3.27 lbs.) per quarter of an acre. The manure is spread in the rows by hand before the beans are dropped and covered.

CONDITION OF BEANS AT TIME OF HARVEST.

In this region the beans are fully ripe when harvested. The time for harvesting may be determined by the shaking of the plants. If the beans rattle in the pod when the plants are shaken, they are in condition to harvest. In the Akita district soybeans are pulled and laid in small piles on the ground where they are allowed to remain for two or three days depending on the condition of the weather.

When sufficiently dried, the piles of beans are taken in and stored in a building or under temporary cover, where they remain until after the rice is harvested, threshed, and cleaned. The beans are then threshed. The practice followed in threshing soybeans in the Akita district is primarily that of flailing or beating them out. The farmers do not use rollers in connection with threshing their beans. All litter from the threshing of soybeans, except the pods, which are fed to stock, is burned.

DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS.

Thusfar, there is little or no injury resulting to soybeans in the Akita district either by insect pests or fungus diseases.

STORAGE.

Soybeans, in the Akita district, are stored in rice straw bags the same as are used for rice. The weight of a

bag of beans is 17 kan, about 2 to 2½ bushels. Farmers sell their beans direct to merchants and receive for them about Yen 17.00 to 18.00 for 5 bushel. The price, however, depends on the quality, season, and the prevailing price of rice.

Owing to the lateness of the day and the fact that there was no train going into the country district before noon, it was decided to postpone our trip to the soybean section in the country until tomorrow morning, and to devote the balance of the day to picture taking, seed and herbarium collection in Chiaki Park and vicinity.

The following is a list of the seed which we collected there during the remainder of the day: *Magnolia* sp; *Vaccinium ciliatum*; *Celtis* sp; *Euonymus* sp; *Tilia* sp; *Viburnum* sp; Seed from a shrub 10 feet or so in height bearing in profusion of small coral red fruit, a very handsome ornamental; *Iris* sp; *Ginkgo biloba*; seed from an interesting tree called by the Japanese a pear. The small flat black shiny seed, three in a pod, surmount a thickened stem much curled and twisted, which is said to be edible. seed of a shrub 6 or 8 feet in height with bright red oblong fruit about the size of cranberries.

Such of the pictures made today as are worthy of including in this report follow.



Negative #44372.

seed collected in Chiaki Park, Akita, Japan. *Vaccinium ciliatum*. A nearby view of fruiting branches. Some clusters have as much as 17 berries. The shrub was about 10 feet in height. see #44373. seed sent in under #1452.



Negative #44373.

A nearby view of other fruiting branches of *Vaccinium* different from those shown in #44372. seed numbered 1452.



Negative #44374.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of what is called by the Japanese a pear. The swollen portion supporting the seed is said to be edible. see picture #44375. This is an interesting tree. seed and H. S. sent in under #1451.

#44375.

A nearby picture of this so-called pear practically the same as #44374. seed and H. S. numbered 1451.



Negative #44375.



Negative #44376.

Seed collected in Chiaki Park, Akita, Japan. seed #1450.
This is a nearby view of small fruiting branches of an
undetermined berry shrub. The small bright red berries are
said to persist after leaves fall. Very handsome.

#44377.

Taken from a lookout or vista
in Chiaki Park, Akita, Japan,
looking over a small lake and
out over a broad valley to the
foothills and mountains.



Negative #44377.



Negative #44378.

Akita, Japan. Ginkgo biloba.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of Ginkgo seed of which
 was sent in under #1457. There appears to be some reason
 for belief that the Japanese Ginkgo is somewhat ^{different} from
 the Chinese.



Negative # 44379

Chishi Park, Akita, Japan.

a panoramic view from a lookout in the park looking southward
& showing a portion of the city and large valley beyond -



negative # 44370.

Chikushi Park, Akita, Japan.

a panoramic view from near where # 44377 was taken but looking in a northwesterly direction. The Agricultural Experiment Station is among the buildings to the extreme right at the edge of the valley.

Saturday, October 12, 1929.

Clear and partly cloudy this morning but later clear, and for a good part of the day the sun was out. Altogether it proved to be a remarkably nice fall day.

We left Akita at 8:25 this morning in company with Mr. to go to Yotsugoya, a station about 30 minutes ride by train, to the south west of Akita. We visited this region primarily with the object, if possible, of seeing and getting motion and still pictures of soybean harvesting in that region. We were, however, disappointed in this, for the reason that the soybeans are still too green to be harvested. But even if they had have been sufficiently ripe for harvesting, it is very doubtful if the farmers, who are busy with their rice harvesting, would have been harvesting soybeans. From the looks of the vines we judge that it will be some two or three weeks before the soybeans will be sufficiently ripe to be harvested.

As it was not possible for us to see or get pictures of soybean harvesting in that region, we made a trip by foot up over the table-lands in order to see what we could find in the way of interesting wild plant material and also to see and get information relative to forage crops being grown at a large horse breeding establishment in the vicinity of Wada, Japan. At the horse breeding farm we saw for the first time in this region a field of red clover. We met and talked with Mr.

the director of the farm, who advised that red clover does well in this prefecture, and that they sometimes get as many as four cuttings a year (we feel sure that there

must be some mistake regarding this, for in so far as we recall two crops of red clover in a season is all that is ever harvested). We saw excellent samples of red clover and alsike hays, also of oat and soybean hay, hay of Chinese milk vetch, timothy and red top. One of the principal forages used on the farm is soybean hay and bush clover (*Lespedeza bicolor*). We also learned from the director that soybeans are largely used by the farmers of this prefecture for feeding horses in place of oats. For this purpose the beans are soaked over night and 4 or 5 pounds fed to each animal during the day, in addition the horses are also given a ration of bean hay or some other forage.

On the trip over the table-lands from Yotsugoya to Wada we secured seed of the following plants growing in the wild: *Quercus* sp., a small growing oak, we did not see any plants more than 6 or 7 feet in height, the leaves are narrow and rather long, and somewhat resemble those of the American Chinkapin. We also secured fruit and seed of a red berried shrub which looks as tho it might grow into a small tree. The fruit somewhat resembles hawthorn. It is slightly oblong and about the size of a Delaware grape, but bright red in color. We got seed and fruit of a rather dwarf growing *Vitis* sp., the grape clusters were rather small but compact, the fruit was deep purple to black in color and rather small. They were quite acid but of very good flavor. We collected seed of two varieties of *Smilax*, one a hard woody vine growing very irregularly and quite thorny with thick heavy leaves, the fruit which was borne in clusters was almost round and about the size of an average garden pea. In

color they range from greenish pink to an attractive shade of red. The fruit was borne in abundance and the vine presented an attractive appearance. (See picture #44382).

The other species was a softer wooded vine without spines and we understand is used to a considerable extent as a binding material. The clusters of fruit were almost spherical and contained 15 to 20 or more individual black berries. This vine was also quite attractive. (See picture #44381).

We secured seed of quite a few other wild plants but the ones noted impressed us as most interesting and most likely to be of value as ornamentals in America.

We left Wada on our return trip at 4:15 p.m. and arrived back at Akita at 4:30 p.m. The remainder of the day until supper time, was devoted to writing field notes concerning the day's collection and in cleaning the seed for shipment to Washington.

Such of the pictures that were made today that prove worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44381. Smilax sp. Kawazoe, Japan.

A nearby view of a portion of a wild vine, said to be a Smilax
(over)

and to be useful as a binding material. seed #1471. we believe that this has ornamental value.

#44382.

A nearby view of a portion of a thick leaved pink and red berried smilax with crooked branches and many thorns. It looks good for an ornamental and was found in the wild.



Negative #44382.



Negative #44383.

View from the railway station at Wada, Japan, while waiting for a train. It gives a very good impression of the curing rice and the outline and general appearance of the country.



negative # 44374.

Iechima, Japan.

View from the road near the above village looking in a westerly direction over a portion of the valley with much of the rice in rocks. It is a panoramic view and gives a fairly good idea of the contour and general appearance of the country here. See # 44375.

2644



Negative # 44375.

Techima, Japan -

This panoramic picture was taken from within 50 yards of where #44375 was taken. In this view we were looking in an Easterly direction with the sun behind us. This view of a portion of the valley and the surrounding hills or mountains give a good impression of this region.



落 (物名田秋)

This is one of, if not the principal section for the cultivation of the Japanese vegetable known as "bataba". It is not only used extensively by the Japanese as a vegetable but also for pickling. It is the melbutse or famous production of Akita. Unfortunately we are too late in the season to observe the culture and handling of this interesting Japanese vegetable.

The above post card exhibit gives something of an idea of the growth and general appearance of this plant.

POST CARD

Sunday, October 13, 1929.

Up early this morning and got things packed and left on the 8:25 a. m. train for Fukushima, en route to Tokyo. We arrived at Fukushima at 6:48 p. m. where we stopped for the night.

We stopped at the Tatsunoya Inn not far from the station. It is a large inn and we were quite comfortable and well taken care of.

The early part of the day was clear and bright but from noon on it was more or less cloudy and bad for picture taking. We had a wonderful day's run and enjoyed it greatly.

The detailed window notes for the trip as long as it was light enough to see follow with such of the pictures made en route which are put in logically where they belong. Left Kita at 8:25 a. m.

Yotsugoya station. Arrived 8:35 a. m. Near the hills to the left and with a narrow valley of rice on the right which is ricked to cure. The hills are rather low and rolling. Soybeans are planted to some extent around rice paddy ridges. This is especially true near the villages. Back of the rolling foot hills is a range of high mountains.

The following is a list of trees and other plants recognized from the train today.

Cryptomeria japonica.
Salix, in variety.
Pinus sp.
Sasa bamboo.
 Sumac.
Quercus.
 Azalea.
Styrax japonica.
Vitis sp.
Weigelia sp.
 Magnolia.

Eleagnus.
 Reed grass.
 Aralia.
 Euonymus.
 Hydrangea.
 Rubus sp.
 Kudzu.
 Rosa sp., likely multiflora.
 Wisteria.
 Castania sp.
 Polonia sp.
 Morus sp.
 Robinia sp. Black locust.
 Aster.
 Gleditsia sp. Honey locust.
 Populus sp.
 Chinese pepper tree.
 Fraxinus sp.
 Acer sp. in variety.

Kariwano station, 9:30 a. m.

Panoramic picture taken here, see opposite page.



Negative # 44378.

Karimatsu, Japan -

A panoramic picture from the train window showing some -
thing of the country and its general appearance here.

Ugoesakai, Japan, a small village in the low rambling hills.

Jinguji station, 9:40 a. m. In a broad open valley. Near the station on the left is a nice nursery of young forest trees of different kinds in seed beds. On the upland in this region there are rather extensive plantings of soybeans, but few of them are ripe enough to harvest. On the right, the foothills are nearby.

Omagari, Japan. 9:50 a.m. Apparently this is a good sized town. It is in a large valley and the greater part of the rice is harvested here. Near here we saw several plantings of soybeans which appeared ripe enough to be harvested.

Iizume, Japan, 10:05 a. m. Near the foothills and mountains on our left and quite distant from the hills on the right. In this region much of the rice is yet to be harvested.

Gosannen Station, 10:15 a. m. Near the foothills on the left and quite distant from them on the right. The mountains on the left are very fascinating. From here we took a panoramic picture. See opposite page.

In this vicinity we saw for the first time stacks and the stacking of rice in the field and near the farmers' homes. The stacks are round and about 12 or 16 feet through and 10 feet or so in height. The top looks to be practically thatched.

Yokote, Japan. 10:20 a.m. This is a junction point. The city is near the foothills and mountains on the right and also on the left, but on the edge of a rather large valley.



Negative # 44-589.

Seconmen, Japan.

A panoramic view taken from the station platform. This was taken to the left of the train and fairly close to the foothills. It was taken to show, in so far as a single picture can, something of the rice harvesting and curing, also to show something of the general appearance of this region.

Sunday, October 13, 1929 (cont. 3).

Near here we ran into the foothills for a short distance. scrub pine and clay hills. The small valleys which are very narrow, are planted to rice.

Yanagita, Japan, 10:40 a.m. On the edge of the foothills, but to the right a good sized valley. At the villiages as we pass by we see quite a number of persimmon trees.

A short distance from the above station, we saw a nice planting of old red pines, and near it a small vinyard. A little further on we saw several more vinyards, also a small peach orchard.

Jumonji, Japan, 10:50 a.m. This town is located in a comparatively small valley among the hills and mountains. A short distance further on we saw several small peach and pear orchards.

Yuzawa, Japan, 11:00 a. m. On the left we are near the foothills and mountains, on the right, a fairly good sized valley. Some little distance out we saw a good many persimmon trees laden with many rather small fruit. We passed through some pretty good sized plantings of persimmons, but the fruit of all, which has a fine color, is rather small.



Negative #44386. This picture was taken at a signal station just before reaching Yokohari, Japan, en route to Fukushima. The view is to the left of our train and shows something of the general appearance of the country here.

Yokohari, Japan, 11:25 a. m. A small village in a quite narrow valley, a short distance from here we entered the mountains.

Innai, Japan, 11:35 a. m. In the mountains. On the left a considerable portion of the mountain side has been reforested with cryptomeria japonica which are now 40 feet or more in height. From here we really began to climb the mountains. Along the wagon road to the left near the railroad is a long line of cryptomeria japonica, some of which are very good specimens. To the right of the railroad for some distance the mountain side is covered with planted cryptomeria japonica which are 6 to 8 inches through and 30 to 40 feet in height.

Hozoki, Japan, 12:05 p. m. In the mountains, and they are most beautiful.



Negative #44387. Looking forward to the left of our train at Nozoki, Japan. It serves to give a little idea of the landscape here.

shortly after leaving here we ran through several tunnels then wound our way down a narrow valley, through narrow gorges and other narrow valleys, then on through lower and broader valleys until we were finally out in a broad level expanse.

Kanabuchi, Japan, 12:23 p.m. This village is in a rather narrow valley pretty well down the mountain.

Hamurogawa, Japan. 12:40 p. m. At the left are the foot hills nearby and to the right a rather broad valley.

Uzentsato, Japan, 12:45 p. m. We are now getting down into the foothills.

Izumita, Japan, 1:10 p. m. Our first stop pretty well down in quite a broad large valley.

Minagata, Japan, 1:25 p. m. A small village on the edge of a rather large valley, on the left the foothills are nearby. From here we again enter a narrow canyon and again began to climb through the foothills. A little farther up

the grade we saw a few small plantings of ripe soybeans. There are a great many tunnels along the way. We see over the hillsides kudzu more or less in abundance. The hills are thickly covered with shrubs, small trees and other undergrowth.

Ashisawa, Japan, 1:40 p. m. A small village among the foothills. It began to get cloudy about noon and now the light is so bad that picture making, unless it clears later, is done for, for today.

Oishida, Japan, 1:50 p. m. A fairly good sized village near a good sized valley, but among the foothills on the left. This appears to be quite a lumbering place. Mulberry and polonia trees are quite abundant in this region. Soybeans among the mulberry and polonia plantings are in a number of instances ready for harvesting. The mulberries in this region are 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Godeshara, Japan, 2:00 p. m. This small village is in a rather broad valley and not very far from the foothills to the left and ahead. Here some of the mulberry plantings are pollarded.

Tateoka, Japan, 2:10, p. m. A good sized village along the base of the foothills and mountains on the left with a rather broad expanse of valley to the right and ahead.

Higashine, Japan, 2:15 P. M. A small village along the edge of a good sized valley. The hills and mountains on the left and ahead are not far distant, but to the right quite a way across the valley. Here we see quite a few persimmon trees, also mulberries. The persimmons all appear to be of

the small fruited variety. Mulberries, trees and pollarded plantings, are very abundant, in fact it's about the only crop grown to any extent for quite a distance along the railway.

Tendo, Japan, 2:33 p. m. A city along the foothills on the left and edge of a good sized valley, where rice is grown, on the right. Here we saw a few persimmons with somewhat larger fruit than we have before seen. We also saw trees with small fruit. From near here we cut across a portion of the valley and soon ran into immense plantings of mulberries.

Usushiyama, Japan, 2:42 p. m. A small village in the midst of a big rice and mulberry growing section, and near the foothills on the East (left). Here, and a little before reaching here, we saw them threshing rice by flailing and pounding and by a foot power thresher.

Kita-yamatato, Japan, 2:50 p. m. A village near the foothills on the left. We made a panoramic picture from this station, see the opposite page.

Yamagata, Japan, 2:55 p. m. This region is noted for its apricots, silk and persimmons. Here we saw some trees of the small fruited type of persimmon, cherries and mulberries in abundance in this vicinity we also saw considerable activity in rice threshing.

Kanai, Japan, 3:07 p. m. A rather small village on the edge of a fairly good sized valley on the right and near the foothills and mountains on the West (left).

4392
2657



Negative # 44390.

Kita-Yamatoto, Japan.

A panoramic view from the train window at the above station. It shows rice paddy, a portion of a village and part of the village and in the distant background a part of the range of mountains.

Here at Kamai we noted a rice straw mat manufactory where rice straw mats for wrapping rice and other material were being made. In this vicinity we saw several small fruited trees of persimmons. From a little beyond the last named village we ran along the bank of a small river for some distance. Rice in this district in so far as we could see, is over and either in the drying racks or removed to where it is to be threshed.

Kamioyama, Japan, 3:20 p. m. A good sized village in a narrow valley among the mountains. In this region we saw ricks of rice capped with circular pieces of paper about two feet in diameter (only a few near the village). We also saw here and in a few instances at villages passed since lunch, rice paddies being prepared for a fall and winter crop. Out a ways from the village we saw a good many (a dozen or more) small fruited persimmons.

at 3:20 we entered a quite narrow valley for a climb over a mountain range. In the evening sun light they are both grand and glorious.

Nakagawa, Japan, 3:45 p.m. A small village among rice paddies and mulberry orchards in a narrow mountain valley. A short distance from this village, when the valley widened, comparatively little rice is cut. Just after running through a tunnel we saw on the hillside several nice vineyards then a wonderful view from the ridge out over a long valley where the greater part of the rice is still standing. This was a most fascinating and interesting view. In all but one or two instances when we observed rice threshing, a small foot power machine was being used.

Sunday, October 13, 1929 (cont. 7).

Okayu, Japan, 3:55 p. m. A good sized city in a good sized valley. From here we ran out into an extensive rice growing area in which perhaps 50% of the rice was standing uncut.

Nukanone, Japan, 4:05 p. m. A rather small village in a good sized valley where rice growing leads and mulberry growing is a most important industry.

Citama, Japan, 4:15 p. m. A small village on the edge of a valley to the left nearby are the foothills, and on the right it looks like an overgrown river or creek bottom.

Yonezawa, Japan, 4:20 p. m. A good sized place in valley and upland regions. Near here we observed rice raked on a slanting rack with the heads hanging between and the butts acting as a thatch. We also saw where the small round racks were combined into a large shock or small stacks 3' or so in diameter and pretty well thatched.

Out of this city we saw quite a number of small tobacco plantings, the first we have seen today. Apparently this is quite a section for tobacco growing.

Gekine, Japan, 4:42 p. m. A small village among the h. On leaving here we saw a number of mulberry plantings and some small fruited persimmons before running into a tunnel when we came out we were in a narrow mountain canyon.

5:00 p. m. and still in the mountains, in fact just we are running through a snow shed. This has been a wonderful day's run and a most charming and interesting experience. We are due to arrive at Fukushima, our day's destination,

6:48 p. m. This stop in the mountains is Osawa, Japan,

p. m. where owing to darkness we feel it advisable to dis-
continue our days detailed window notes.

Monday, October 14, 1929.

Fukushima, Japan. Left here at 9:16 a. m. this morning and arrived in Tokyo, Ueno station, at 3:00 p. m.

This proved to be a glorious day for picture taking, in so far as weather conditions were concerned, very much better than yesterday, but in so far as physical conditions were concerned, by no means so good. Yesterday we rode a local and at the small station stops were able to get exposures of scenes which if they turn out o. k. should be most interesting. Today we rode an express which passed up the small places and at the large ones where we made stops, scenes such as we wanted were not available. However, we got one $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ snaps, which if good will appear in the days window observations which follow and which we hope will prove both interesting and valuable.

Out of Fukushima a little distance we saw mulberries and rice, and then immense areas of rice none of which was harvested. We soon ran into a rolling hill country and mountains. On the ridge of the mountains we got a wonderful view of several small vallies and the sunrounding hills and mountains in the distance, it was wonderful. In no instance thus far, have we seen any rice harvested.

The bright and gorgeous foliage colorations in abundance north of here are not so prevelent or so fine.

9:35 a. m. We saw two or three farmers just beginning to harvest rice, one paddy had been cut. This is in the rolling hills with small vallies a little farther on. We s quite a few large persimmon trees in full fruit. In some instances the fruit seemed larger than that we saw yesterda

soybeans are in evidence in many places, and frequently about rice paddies. They are for the most part quite green.

As we proceed south rice harvest increases. Thus far today (9:50) we have only seen single string racks for rice curing.

Persimmon trees in and about the villages are more abundant than they were yesterday.

(No stop) Hiwada, Japan, 10:10 a. m. In a large rolling valley area with various crops, rice in irrigated sections, on uplands mulberry, soybeans and other crops.

(1st stop) Koriyama, Japan, 10:20 a. m. A large city in a large valley.



Negative #44391. Koriyama, Japan, 10:20 a.m.
view from the platform at this station looking across railway tracks and a portion of a broad valley to the distant mountains.

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On running out of here we saw rice racks with half a dozen or so strings of rice in addition to the single string ones, but comparatively little rice has been cut.

About 10 minutes out of Kudzo, vines on the hillsides are very abundant.

In the vicinity of Sukagawa, Japan (did not stop) we saw a planting of what looked to be kafir corn, also a good sized vineyard, considerable trucking, quite a lot of soybeans and mulberries in abundance, and of course rice wherever conditions were suitable for its growing. We also saw considerable bamboo, as well as large planted areas of red pine, trees 8" or more in diameter.

In the vicinity of Yabuki, Japan (no stop) sericulture appears to be the principal industry. Persimmons are fairly abundant but not especially large.

Shirakawa, Japan, 11:15 a. m. To the right (west) there looks to be an old castle. This looks to be a good sized city.

Out from here among broad and narrow vallies are rolling hills and mountains with their heads among the clouds.

Kuroiso, Japan, 12:00 p. m. Out of here into a section of rice, pear and peach orchards, are vineyards, a few plantings of each orchard fruit. Bamboo, soybeans, mulberry some rice and considerable german millet. Upland rice is cut and spread on the ground to cure.

Nishinasuno, Japan, 12:15 p.m. about Kaolaka, Japan, we saw mulberries in abundance, a few pear orchards, upland and water rice, soybeans and also quite a good many small areas which look to have been prepared for a wintercrop. From here we ran into a broad valley containing much rice.

Ujiie, Japan, this small village is in the midst of a large valley where much rice is growing and the bulk of it remains yet to be harvested.

Utsunomiya, 12:55 p. m. This is the changing point for Nikko. This place is on the edge of a large valley which just now is a broad expanse of golden grain ready for the sickle. Out of here, about ten minutes, we observed a farmer threshing rice by pulling the heads through metal fingers similar to the way barley and wheat is threshed.

Oyama, Japan, 1:30 p. m. This appears to be a city of considerable extent and importance. In the nearby districts the rural activities are primarily with trucking, but even so where its practicable rice is grown extensively, so also are mulberries.

Koga Station, 1:50 p. m. We went through here at the above time. This is apparently a good sized city. Sweet potatoes are grown here quite extensively, also daikons and Chinese brassica. We also saw tea hedges in this district as well as considerable buckwheat, rice and mulberries. Much rice is spread on the ground to cure and much of it is threshed. In the vicinity of Hashida, Japan, tea, sweet potatoes, rice and mulberries are grown. Ginger and rice are most important crops, dasheens are also grown here to a considerable extent.

Omiya, Japan, 2:25 p. m. There are extensive buildings

Monday, October 14, 1929 (cont 3)

here to the right of the road which we take to be car shops. There are immense freight yards here. A short ways out of here ginger, sweet potatoes, daikons, Chinese brassica, Japanese onions, dasheens, lettuce, rice and grown extensively. We soon ran into a broad valley of rice, the greater part of this large valley of rice is yet to be cut. We arrived at Ueno Station, Tokyo at 3:00 p. m.

We went to the Imperial Hotel as soon as possible after arriving at Ueno, and after registering went to the laboratory and got our trunks unpacked and the dark room ready for developing pictures tomorrow.

Tuesday, October 15, 1929.

Worked at the laboratory cleaning and writing up seed, changing herbarium specimen and developing pictures.

We are rushing all that we can so as to get things in shape to get away for Chosen (Korea) the last of this week or the first of next.

Tuesday, October 10, 1900

Arrived at the laboratory at 10:30 and worked on

some, changing harvesting system and developing

figures.

In the evening all went to see the play

in order to get away for dinner (dinner) the last

of this year on the first of next.

Wednesday, October 16, 1929.

This morning Mr. Morse and Mr. Suyetake went to the soybean district outside of Tokyo to get a line on conditions. Dorsett worked at the laboratory with plant material, herbarium specimen and in writing legends and numbering the still pictures made while in Hokkaido, Japan.

Copied from Mr. Morse's diary:

At the Saitama Prefecture Experiment station located at Urawa, it was found that the soybeans had been harvested. About forth varieties of middle season type are grown at this station and Mr. Masagawa, in charge of soybean and sweet potato investigations, promised us seed of these varieties.

It was thought that possibly we might obtain soybean harvesting and threshing scenes in the vicinity of the Tamai Branch Experiment station which is a breeding station. We went by train to Kumagaya and then by bus to Tamai, along the way no soybean fields were noted. In August during a trip numerous fields of soybeans were noted.

At the Tamai station we met Mr. Morihara Nomura, in charge of the station and principal plant breeder. He advised us that all through the low land region the soybeans had been harvested and threshed out. The farmers in this region get the soybeans out of the way before rice harvest. This is quite different from Akita region where the farmers do their rice work first and then harvest the soybeans.

Mr. Nomura is quite an expert on soybeans and adzuki

beans, and showed us numerous samples bred by the station and collected from different countries in the Saitama prefecture. He also gave us very detailed information concerning the planting, culture, harvesting, threshing, storage and utilization of soybeans, all of which data will be included in our soybean report.

We were advised of a special soybean flour and confection made in Kumagaya. We took time on our return to visit a factory making and selling the confection. The flour made from a special variety of soybeans, "gokushin", is roasted and is used to cover a small roll of puffed steamed rice. This product is called "Gokaho" and is made in large quantities by two factories in Kumagaya. A sample of the roasted flour (D. & M. #1602) and two boxes of "Gokaho" were obtained for the soybean exhibit.

Friday, October 18, 1929.

Left Iwakuchō station a little after seven this morning and Yeno station at 7:35 en route to Kagemori in the mountains, where we hope to see soybeans and get motion and still pictures of their harvesting and handling in that region. We arrived at Kagemori at 10:45 and conferred with the village committee who advised that we are about two weeks too early to see the harvesting of soybeans.

The following car window notes may prove of interest:

En route to Kagemori, after getting out of Tokyo, along the route we noticed a new use of bamboo, that of making racks for the curing of rice. Rice harvest throughout the region traveled has scarcely begun; more than 90% of the rice is still standing.

Urawa Station, we saw in this vicinity quite a number of plantings of dashicene, sweet potatoes, also ginger and other truck crops as well as rice.

Yano Station. In this region we saw quite a number of persimmons, in addition to truck crops and rice.

Omeya station, 8:30 a. m. This region is largely given over to rice and truck crops. In the vicinity of Okegawa, mulberries, rice, sweet potatoes, and other truck crops are extensively grown.

Konosu Station, 9:05 a. m. Mulberries, persimmons, rice and trucking are the principal industries of the region.

Fukiage station, 9:15 a. m. On the edge of an extensive rice growing area, also mulberry. We saw here a small planting of cotton, the first we have seen cultivated since our arrival

in Japan.

changed from the Government Steam Railway here to a privately owner and operated trolly, Kumagaya 9:25 and left there 9:28 a. m.

Tokikawa station, 9:45. Mulberries, and rice are extensively grown. Here we saw several homes, the ridge of which were covered with iris.

Yorii station, 10:00 a. m. In the foothills. An extensive mulberry growing region. Between here and Nagatero there is excellent mountain scenery and along the railway at two stations we saw a grand display of escaped white and pink cosmos.

Chichibu is famed for its silk products. At the station we saw a quantity of bamboo poles awaiting shipment. Arrived at Kagemori about 10:45 and after talking with the Village Association officials concerning the condition of soybeans and learning that we were there too early to see the harvesting by about two weeks, we decided to walk back for a few stations to see what we could find.

We got two or three shots of soybeans and quite a number of still pictures. We arrived back in Tokyo about 9:00 p. m. after a most pleasant and interesting day. In addition to getting some pictures we also secured seed of quite a number of interesting plants of the region.

Such of the pictures made today as prove worth while for this report follow.



Negative # 44392.

Mr. Masoi, a Japanese bean curd man, slicing and laying bean curd on a bamboo rack for pressing.



Negative #44393.

Mr. Masoi, a bean curd man, slicing curd. Kagemori, Japan.



Negative #44394.

A Japanese farmer pulling soybeans, this is the way they are harvested in this region, and putting them in small piles, roots up. See # 44400.



Negative #44395.

The Japanese has just finished setting up a small shock of soybeans and is on his way to pull up more. See pictures # 44394 and #44400. Kagemori, Japan.



Negative #44396.

View of the end of a Japanese farmer's home showing corn, pumpkins and to the left, chestnuts curing. Near the village of Chichibu, Japan.



Negative #44397.

Mr. N. Suyetake gathering seed of this attractive ornamental plant, Cleodendron sp. Near Chichibu, Japan.



Negative #44398.

En route from Kagemori to Chichibu, Japan. A nearby view of fruiting branches from the plant shown in #44397. Cleodendron sp.



Negative #44399.

Pealed Japanese persimmons hanging at the end of a Japanese home, on bamboo poles to dry. Chichibu, Japan.



Negative 344400.

showing fairly nearby of small shocks of pulled soybeans with heads down and roots in the air to cure the crop.

See pictures 44394-95. Chichibu, Japan.

Negative #44401.

Near Onohara, Japan.

A nearby view of a portion of a fruiting vine found growing in the wild. *Vitis* sp., small compact bunches of small black grapes. See # 44402.



Neg. # 44401.



44402.

A nearby picture of bunches of wild grapes of which we saved seed and sent in under #1548. These are close clusters for wild grapes.

Negative #44402.



Negative #44403.

A fairly nearby view of bundled roots of Hibiscus which we understand is used as a tying substance. These were at a railway station. Onohoro, Japan.



negative # 44404.

Kagmori, Japan.

View from the top of the village fire bell tower looking out over the valley in a westerly direction. This and picture # 44405 give a very good idea of the appearance of this valley and the surrounding foothills and mountains.



negative # 44405.

Kogemori, Japan.

Looking in a southerly direction from the bell-tower from where # 44404 was taken and with it they give a very good idea of the general appearance of this region.

Saturday, October 19, 1929.

Dorsett worked at the laboratory till noon developing pictures and looking after herbarium material collected yesterday.

Horse arranged for the transportation for the party for Chosen (Korea) leaving here Monday morning about 10:00 a. m.

After lunch we developed the 100 foot spool of standard black and white motion pictures and attended to other matters incident to our trip.

We delivered parcels 56 and 57 to the American consulate to be included in the next outgoing Diplomatic pouch for the states.

It rained a good part of the evening and was still raining when we went home at 5:30 p.m. Tomorrow we will finish packing and be ready to leave Monday for Keijo, Chosen.

Sunday, October 20, 1929.

went to the laboratory about 8:00 this morning and completed packing official supplies and equipment for our six weeks or two months exploration work in Chosen (Korea). After we had finished this and got our trunks and bundles off, we went to see a display of chrysanthemums.

we saw some very fine designs made up of trained plants, some of these were out of standard large flowered varieties others out of pom pom varieties.

We saw two trained into airplanes, one into an automobile, with doors, windows, windshield and all complete. These perhaps were the most elaborate and difficult. There was a very good bridge piece made out of a quill petal variety, which was good. Also one to resemble a fish; another in the form of a sake gourd and cup which was very good; another good one was a sail boat, and another very good one was to represent a butterfly.

We saw a good many plants in 10" or 12" pots headed within an inch or two of the ground and trained to three stems each with single flowers. Some of these were very good, but we do not believe any of them were any better than single stem flowers in America.

A more extensive show is staged in Hibiya park the latter part of November. However, we are doubtful if we will return to Tokyo in time to see this.

We are due to leave Tokyo Station at 10:00 a. m. tomorrow on our journey to Keijo (Seoul), Chosen (Korea).

Monday, October 10, 1938

Went to the laboratory and did the following work:

Completed testing of the following samples and samples for the

six weeks or two months exposure (see in book for details).

Also we had finished data and the test results and results

all, at least to see a display of my work.

It was now very late in the day and I was tired.

Some of these were out of the office for a long time.

Others out of the box were out.

So we had finished the data, and the data in the office.

With some, however, finished and all the data.

Finished with the most important and difficult. Some of the

a very good thing about this was that it was a good thing.

which was good. Also we had finished a little more in the

form of a table and the data and the data.

Good one was a very good one, and the data was good.

So we had finished a very good one.

So we had finished a very good one, and the data was good.

With some, however, finished and all the data.

Finished with the most important and difficult. Some of the

and we had finished a very good one, and the data was good.

So we had finished a very good one, and the data was good.

With some, however, finished and all the data.

Finished with the most important and difficult. Some of the

and we had finished a very good one, and the data was good.

So we had finished a very good one, and the data was good.

With some, however, finished and all the data.

Monday, October 21, 1929.

The hotel got our personal trunks down and checked this morning and we got down to the Station a little after 9:30 a. m. We left Tokyo Station at 10:00 a. m. on train # 1 car #4. Car window notes follow.

This bids fair now of being a fine day. It is a little hazy with plenty of white and gray fleecy clouds flying about.

Arrived Yokohama 10:35, left 10:40.

From Yokohama to Koju where we arrived at 11:20, the vegetation has not yet begun to take on its fall colorations. Comparatively little rice has been harvested, but harvesting is in progress. In some instances it is spread on the ground to cure, in others it is set up in small shocks, a few bundles in each, and in still others it is hung on racks.

In the villages passed through cosmos and dahlias appear to be in their glory. Near the cities and villages there is evidence of more or less trucking. We saw a good many small peach orchards and a few small plantings of grapes, and of course mulberries everywhere, more or less. Persimmons were not very abundant, but scattering trees were seen now and then. However, all appeared to be small fruited.

We left Koju at 11:27 a. m. Between here and Yamakita where we arrived at 11:50 there has been very little rice harvested. The mountain sides are covered with citrus. We also saw plum and peach orchards and what looked like Prunus mume. Saw quite a number of small pear plantings. Grapes are grown here quite extensively.

Rice harvesting has not started in this region. Persimmons are fairly common in the villages.

Left Yamakita at 11:53 for Numazu where we arrived at 1:00 p. m. Yamakita is in the mountains and is a citrus section but these plantings appear more or less scattered and irregular on the mountainsides.

We have two engines on the train from here for the climb through the narrow canyons up the mountains. We saw very beautiful scenery here, but there were a lot of tunnels too which weren't beautiful. Rice except in rare instances is still quite green. Bamboo is quite common and abundant in this region. Soybeans are common about rice paddies. About twenty minutes ride from Yamakita Station rice harvest has started but most of the paddies are yet to be harvested. Fuji san has her head hidden in the clouds. We are not in view of the ocean. The scenery here is very nice.

Persimmons, mulberries, sweet potatoes and rice are quite abundant and soybeans about paddy fields. There are also numerous patches of buckwheat growing here.

Numazu at 12:55, left at 1:03 for Shizuoka. Almost immediately after leaving we came into quite a broad valley and here were great areas of rice. It is very green yet and little of it is harvested. Mulberry and general truck growing are practiced on a large scale. There is also considerable tea grown here. Peach orchards are quite abundant. In the villages persimmons are also abundant. A dark fleshed variety was served at lunch in the diner. In this vicinity we also observed quite a number of pear orchards. The mountain view to the right is very beautiful and Fuji's

Monday, October 21, 1929 (cont. 2)

crest stands up above the clouds snowy white and is glorious. Grapes are grown to some extent throughout this region. There is some little rice harvested in places here but most of it is still to be cut. In the vicinity of Fuji Station, there are many plantings of pears and a good many persimmons are seen in the villages. Rice of course is the big and important crop. We ran through another citrus section in this vicinity. There were wonderful landscape views and vistas of Mt. Fuji as we rode along. Okitsu is wonderfully located and we saw here only a glimpse of the persimmon orchards. The trees were filled with beautiful golden fruit. Tea here is an important industry, for export trade. The Old Tokaido Road, of which we have caught glimpses now and then, is glorious with its roadside lining of beautiful and picturesque black pine.

Arrived at Shizuoka at 1:55 p. m. and left at 1:58 for Hamamatsu. As we pass along we see rice, tea, mulberries, pears, persimmons and grapes. We have not as yet been able to see how these pear and grape plantings, out in the valleys, surrounded by rice paddies, and practically on the same level or just a little above them, persist in good condition. It appears to us that sooner or later they would suffer from wet feet or perish altogether. For the water level for a great portion of the year must be near the surface of the ground. The rolling hill or mountain sides are pretty well covered with tea, and not infrequently is it seen to a considerable extent in the valleys among the rice paddies.



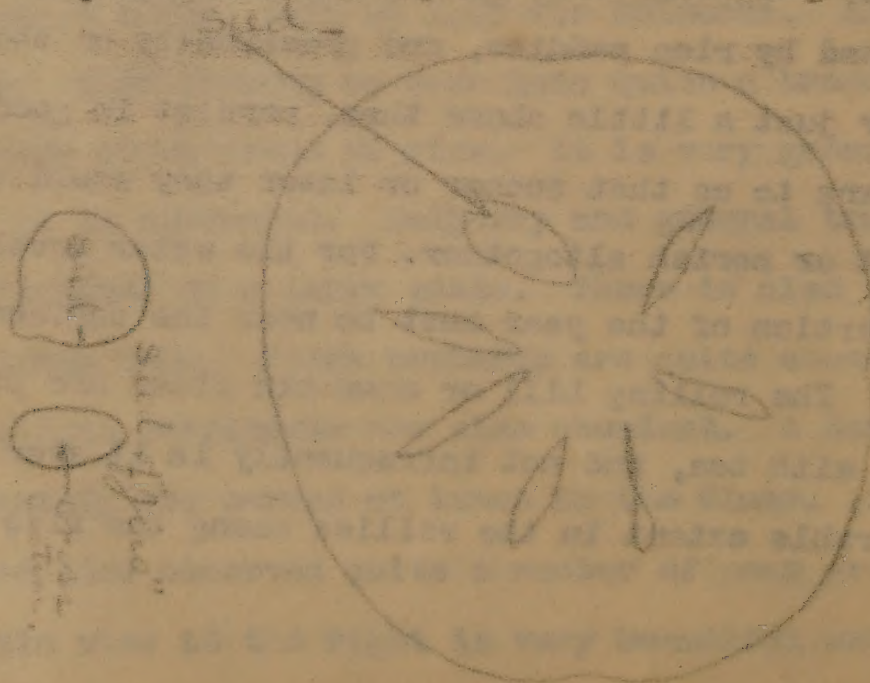
Negative #44406.

Kanaya, Japan.

This picture was taken a short distance from the above station from the car window. It shows something of the general appearance and lay of the land in this region.

A comparatively short way out of Hamamatsu we saw many plantings of ginger. We also saw in this district and for the first time, quite a number of trellises of dishrag gourds.

We arrived at Hamamatsu at 3:15 p.m. and departed at 3:20. Here we secured Jiro kaki (supposedly). We measured two, one was nine inches, the other eleven inches in circumference. They are somewhat square with four slight depressions.



Monday, October 21, 1929 (cont. 3)

These persimmons (drawing on opposite page) are about 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The flesh is a golden yellow, very slightly marbled. The flavor was good. The fruit non-astringent. The seed is of peculiar shape and form.

We passed through extensive eel fisheries. Mulberry trees are abundant, as is rice where it can be grown, but is still quite green and little or no harvesting has been done.

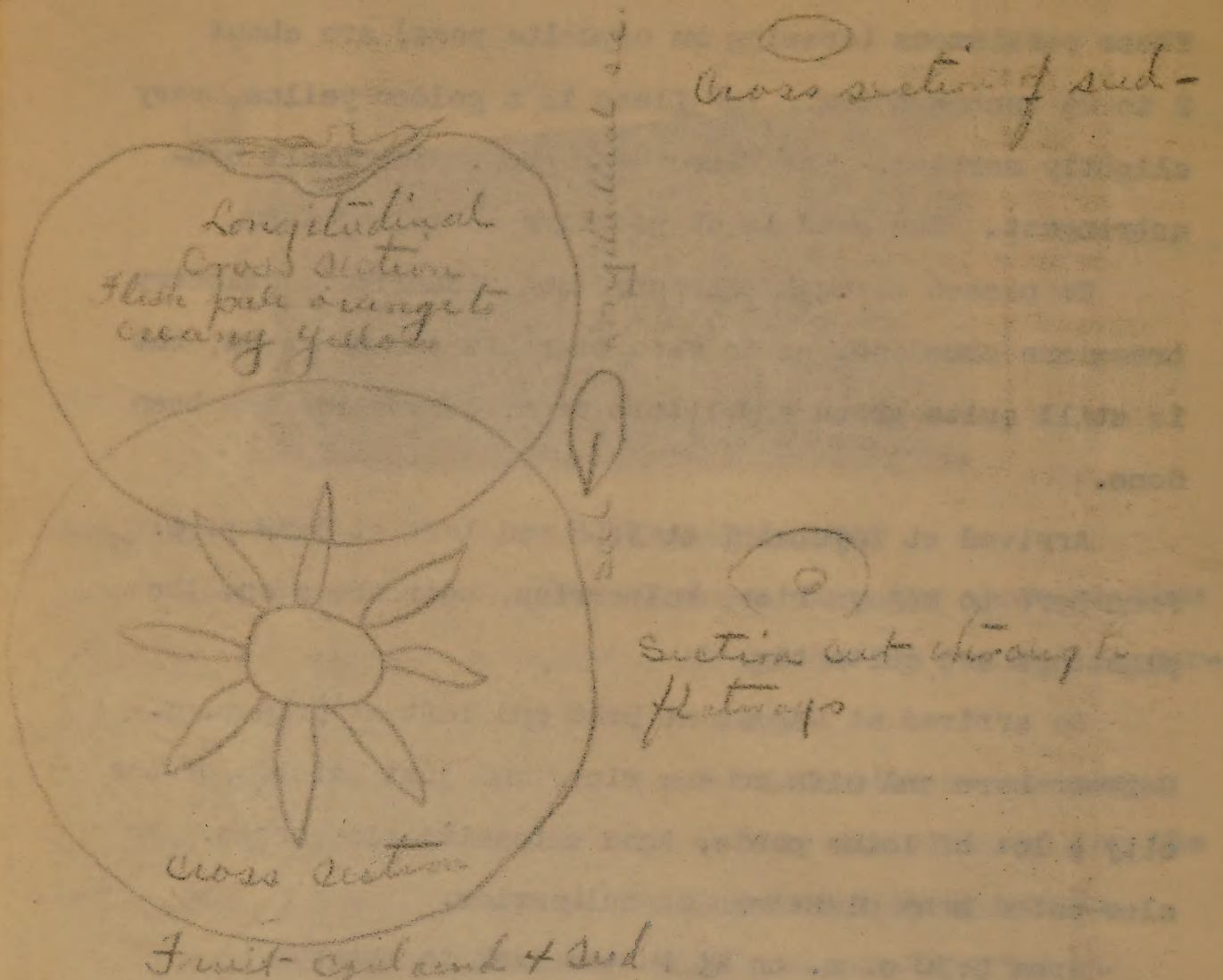
Arrived at Toyohashi at 3:56 and left at 3:59 p. m. From here to Nagoya rice, mulberries, pear are seen, the plantings are quite big.

We arrived at Nagoya at 5:10 and left at 5:14 p. m. Between here and Gifu we saw rice, and just outside of the city a lot of lotus ponds, then extensive rice areas. We also noted many plantings of mulberries.

From 5:30 p. m. on it is too dark to observe.

At Gifu Station we secured a bag of Fuyu persimmons. This fruit was stamped "Original Fuyu". We measured two fruit their circumference was 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 10 inches.

These Fuyu look about right for size and shape, but they are not as bright colored as those we have at Chico. One of the fruit cut had four seed and another one 2 or 3. It is a smooth pale yellow fruit.



List of plants recognized from our car window during the day's run:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Orange. | Bamboo. |
| persimmon. | Palm, Japanese fan. |
| Grape. | Banana. |
| Pear. | Arbor vitae. |
| Dahlia. | Poplar. |
| Cosmos. | Reed grass (quite abundant). |
| Sycamore. | Oak. |
| Pine, black. | Egyptian lotus. |
| Pine, red. | Ginkgo. |
| Peach. | Chestnut. |
| Loquat (in bloom). | Walnut. |
| Mulberry. | Iris on house ridges. |
| Chrysanthemums. | Camphor. |
| Willow, weeping. | Figs. |
| Canna. | Jacaranda (a species). |
| Cherry (perhaps flowering). | Kudzu (quite abundant). |
| Polonia. | Aralia, large long plume. |

Monday, October 21, 1929 (cont. 4).

List of plants continued.

Grape, wild.
 Sumac.
 Rose of Sharon.
 Viburnum.
 Cryptomeria japonica.
 Tea.
 Pomogranites.
 Hibiscus (for fiber).

Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers:

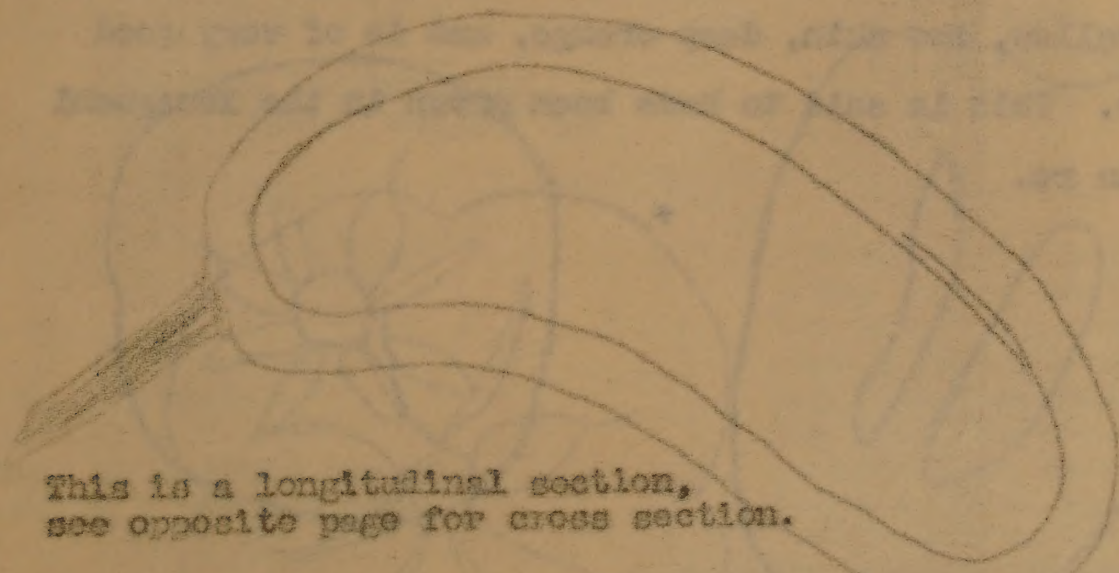
Sweet potatoes.
 Onions, Japanese.
 Onions, bulb.
 Buckwheat.
 Rice.
 Brassica, Chinese.
 Dasheens.
 Gourds.
 Daicons.
 Egg plants.
 Potatoes, white.
 Horse radish (Wasaba).
 Ginger.
 Peach.
 Cherry.
 Grape.
 Pear.
 Soybeans, on paddy ridges.
 Carrots.
 Prunus mume.
 Figs.
 Chrysanthemums.
 Dahlia.
 Scarlet Sage.
 Kaffire corn.
 Aster, wild, purple, small.
 Udo, Aralia cordata.
 Dianthus (wild pink).
 Thistle, wild purple.
 Tomatoes.
 Pomogranites.
 Wasabe.
 Amaranthus.

Tuesday, October 22, 1929.

Ogori, Japan, 7:10 left 7:16. We were at breakfast when we arrived and left here.

There appears to be fully as much rice here as any place we have been. The hills nearby on both sides look poor and are covered with scrub pine. The rice looks good. In some instances soybeans are growing on the paddy ridges, especially in the vicinity of the villages. Rice harvest is not yet in progress to any very great extent. Persimmons in the villages are quite abundant, but they appear to be the small fruited kind. Mulberries are grown to some extent but not so much as in other parts of Japan. Kudzu is fairly common at places along the railway in the mountains.

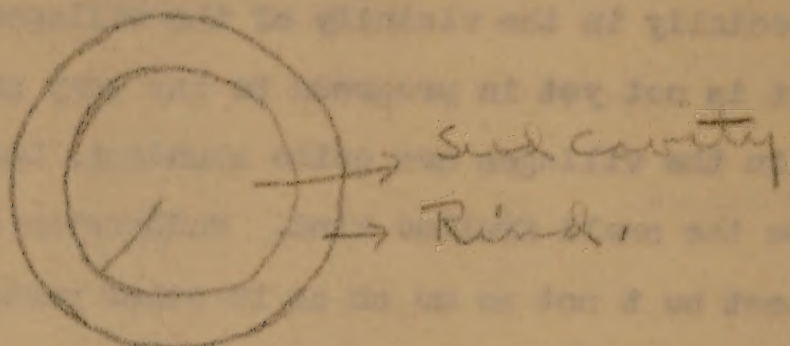
We arrived at Shinonoseki at 8:45 a. m. and leave at 10:30 a. m. on the "Shokei Maru" for Fusan.



This is a longitudinal section, see opposite page for cross section.

"Akibi" or Passion fruit. This fruit measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " through. This fruit was purchased from a woman on the street of Shinonoseki, Japan, the color is a russet

and pink to red. This may be the same as the one secured in Sapporo, Hokkaido, the seed from Hokkaido was sent in under #1381, the color of the fruit purchased today is quite different. These fruit may be ripe and the difference in color may be due to that fact. The center portion was filled with black seed surrounded in a white pulp, which is juicy, sub-acid and very good. This seed went in under #1549.



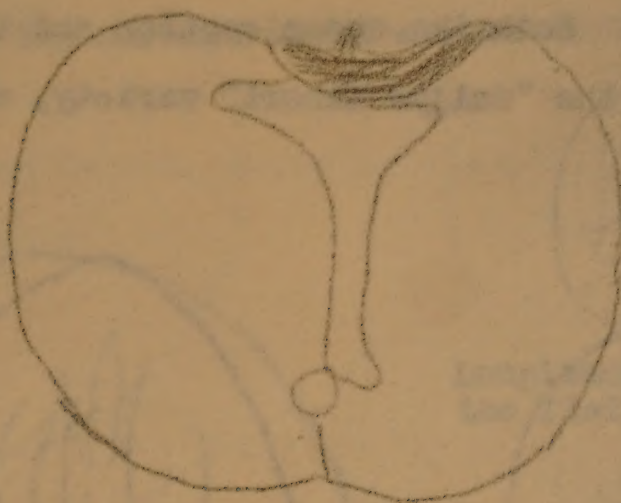
Cross section.

Below is a cross section of a "Yokono" persimmon. This is non-astringent, is of a peculiar shape, four sided and distinctly lobed. This fruit had one seed. The color of the flesh is light yellow, the skin, deep orange, and is of very good quality. This is said to have been grown in the Yamaguchi prefecture.

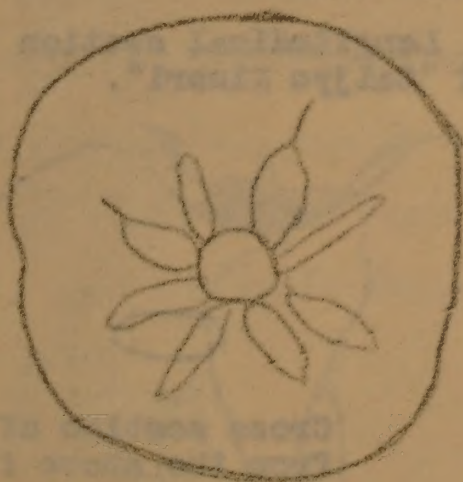


Tuesday, October 22, 1929 (cont.2)

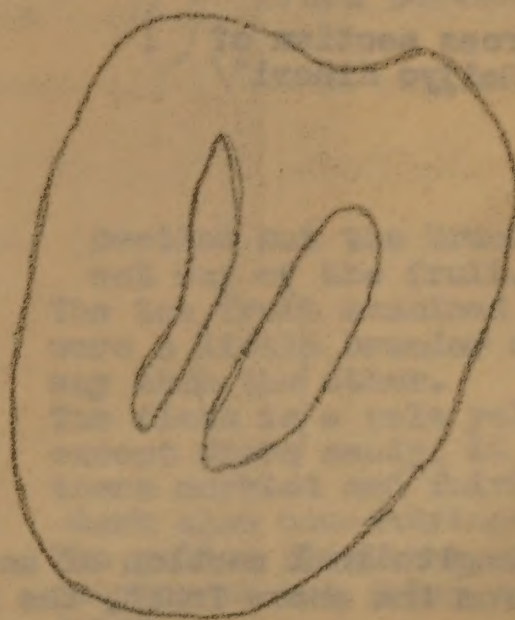
Longitudinal section diagonally of fruit as shown by check marks on the preceeding page. We found one seed in the two fruit. Below is a drawing of the "Yokono" variety.



Below is a cross section of a "Saljo" persimmon. This variety is decidedly oblong and almost square. It is astringent and partly seedless. The flesh is a light yellow, quite sweet and of very good quality.



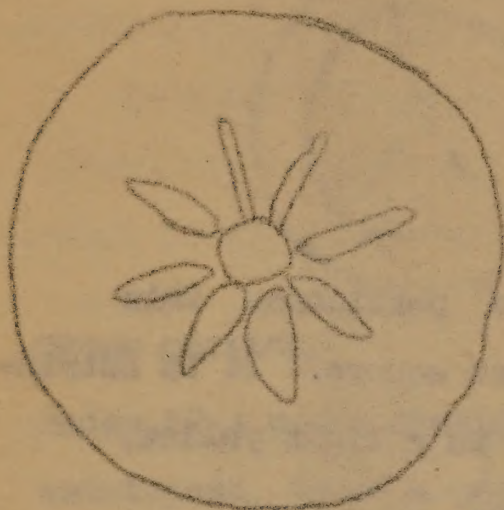
Cross section



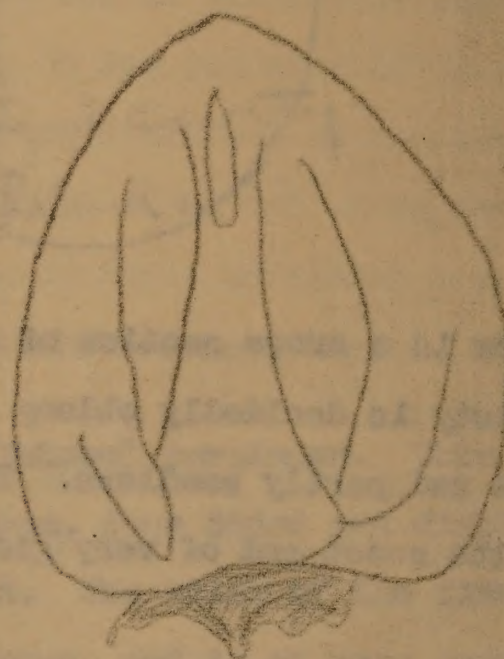
Longitudinal section.

The cross section below is of a fruit that had six seed. It was a little fibery. The flesh was not very attractive and not of very good quality or as sweet as some.

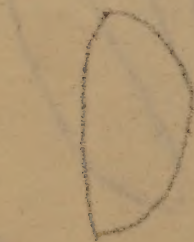
The flesh is dark and not very attractive. The outer color is a bright yellow and the fruit is quite attractive from the outside. Both the cross section and the longitudinal section are from the "Saijyo Kineri" variety, which is non-astringent.



Cross section of
"Saijyo Kineri"/



Longitudinal section
of "Saijyo Kineri".



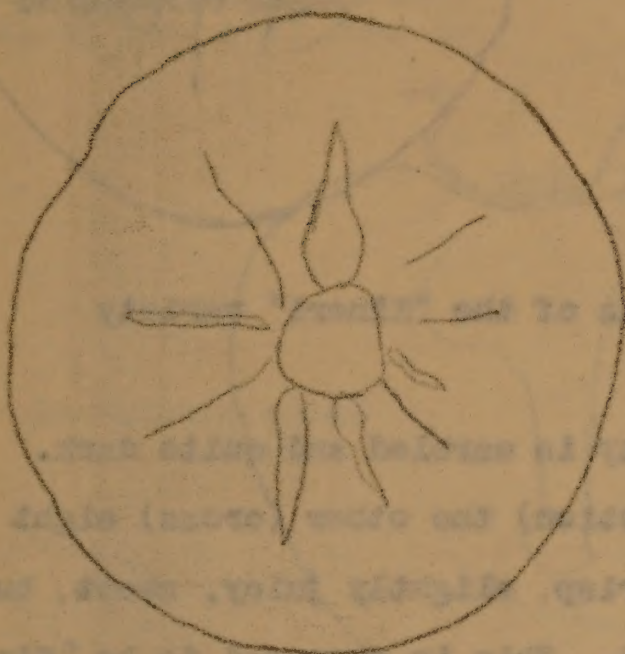
Longitudinal section of seed,
from the above fruit, the flat way.



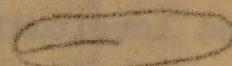
Cross section of seed
from the above fruit.

Tuesday, October 22, 1929, (cont. 3)

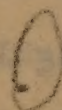
Below is a cross section of the "Hyakume" variety persimmon. It is said to be non-astringent. It is rather pale greenish yellow, greenish especially at the base. This fruit had one seed. Marbled flesh, not especially attractive. The marbled flesh was non-astringent.



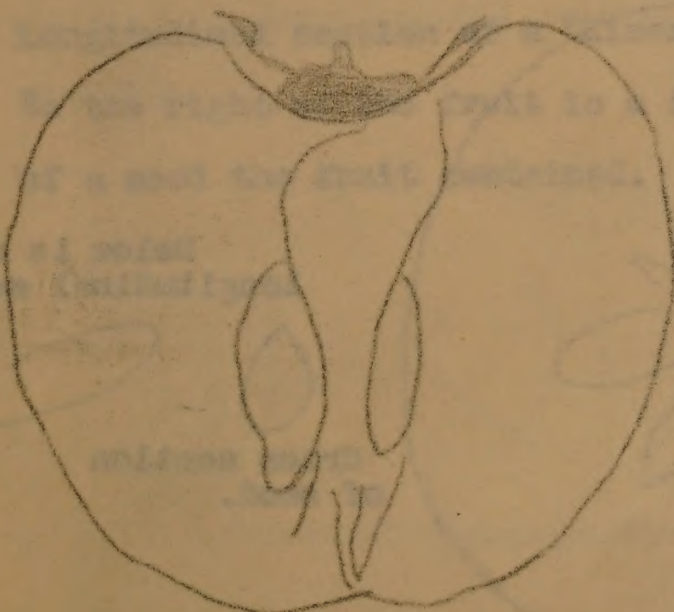
in
Longitudinal section of seed
the flat way.



Longitudinal section.



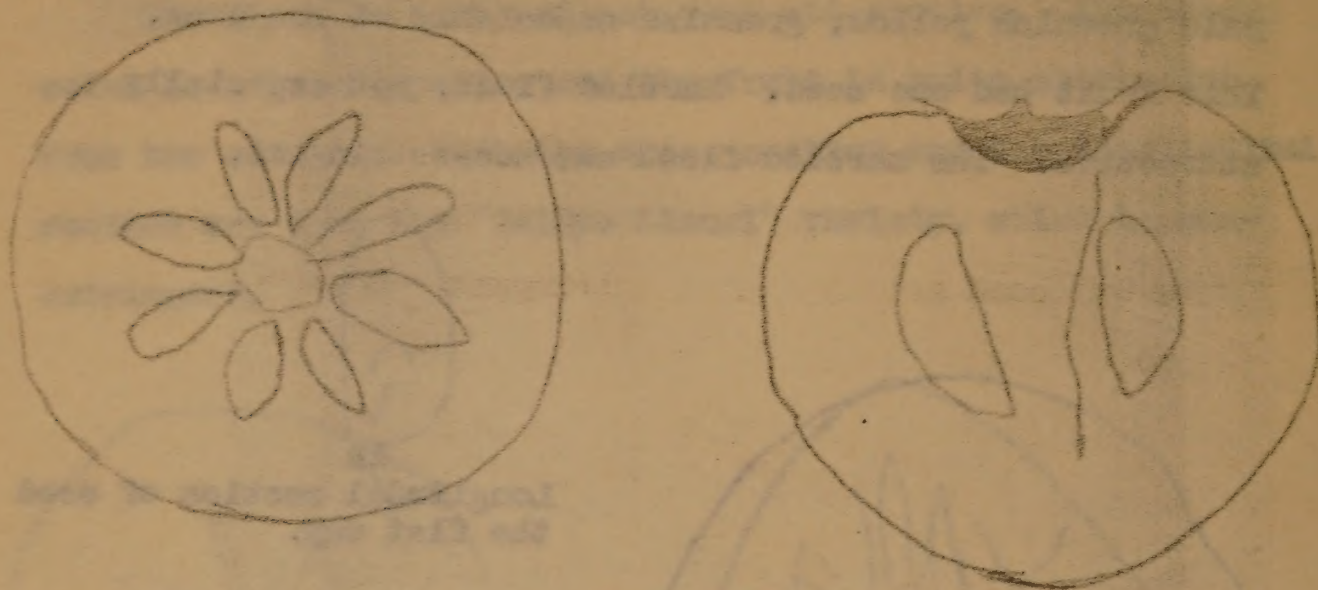
Cross section.



Longitudinal Section.

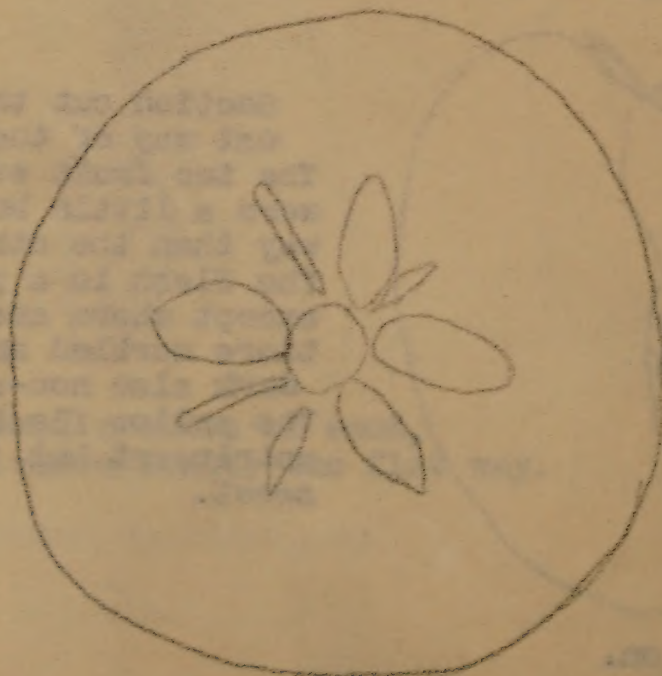
Section cut the broad-
est way of the fruit.
The two fruit examined today
were a little broader one
way than the other.
The flesh is a pale yellow
except where seedy, it was
there marbled and fairly
dark also non-astringent.
The yellow flesh was quite
astringent but juicy and
sweet.

Variety "Kineri". Non-astringent. The fruit was small to medium in size, only slightly pointed. Color yellow, but not especially clear and bright. Flesh marbled.



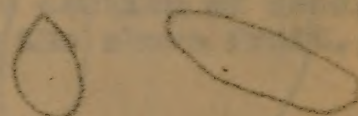
Cross and longitudinal sections of the "Kineri" variety persimmon.

Fruit of the below variety is marbled and quite dark. One fruit had seven (long. section) the other (cross) eight seeds. The flesh was firm, crisp, slightly juicy, sweet, but not especially highly flavored. This is supposed to be "Kineri" the same as the fruit above, but we do not think it is.



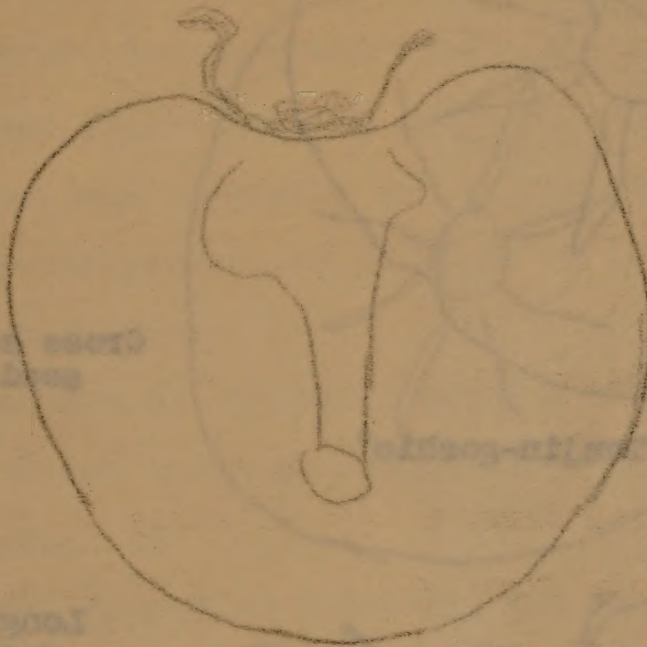
Below is a longitudinal section of seed.

Cross section of seed.



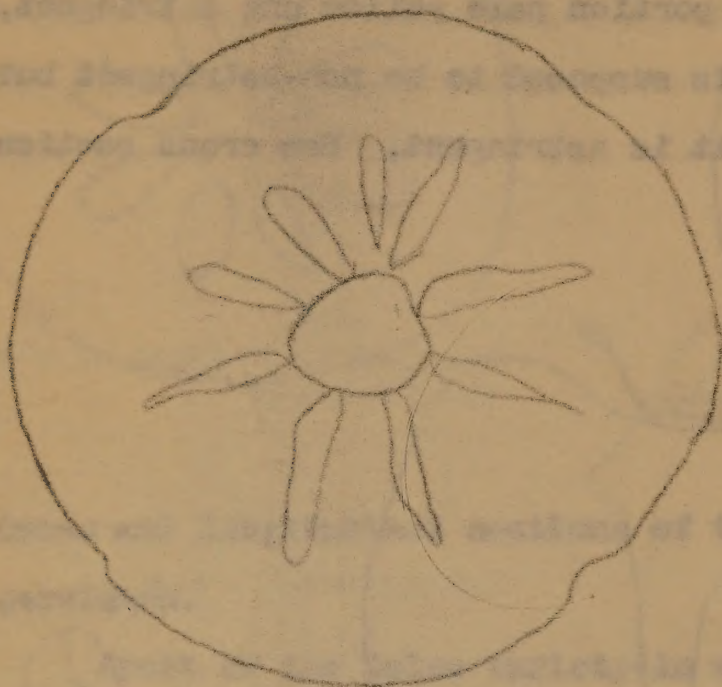
Tuesday, October 22, 1929 (cont. 4)

Below is a longitudinal section of what we were told is the "Kineri" persimmon, but we do not think this is the same variety as the small one. The color is yellow, fruit is good sized and is of good appearance. Flesh about the seed is marbled. Outer portion pale yellow and astringent, sweet and crisp. This is supposed to be non-astringent but where the seed is not, it is astringent. See cross section on opposite page.



Longitudinal section of a "Kineri" variety of persimmon. To the right of the fruit is a flat longitudinal section of a seed the fruit contained.

"Tengin-gosho" (Tengin-goshio) persimmon. This fruit was non-astringent, redish orange color and very attractive. This fruit has five seed. The flesh was a creamy yellow, attractive in appearance, crisp, sweet, alightly juicy and of good quality.



Cross section of "Tengin-goshio"

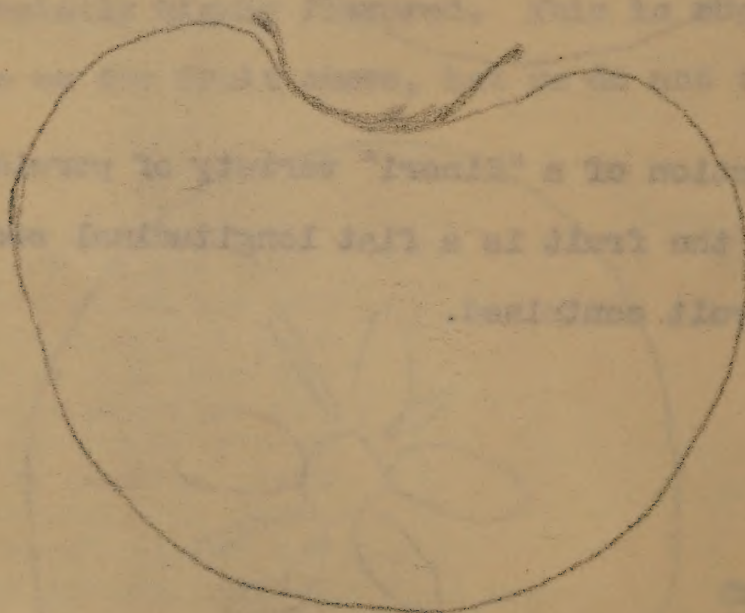
Flat longitudinal section of seed from this fruit.



Cross section of seed.



Longitudinal section of seed.

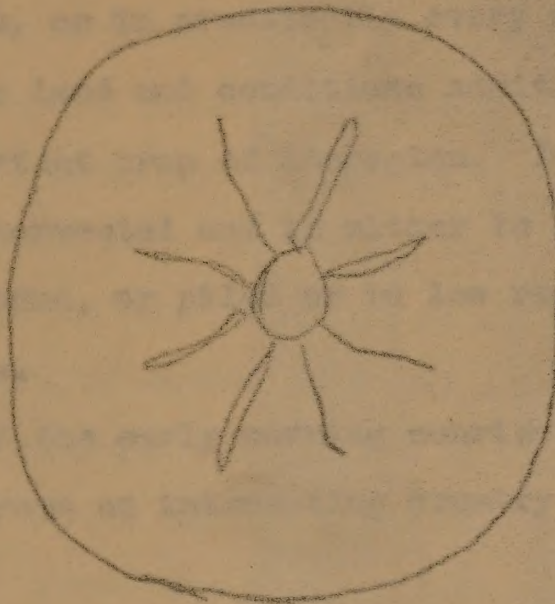


Longitudinal section of "Tengin-goshio" persimmon.

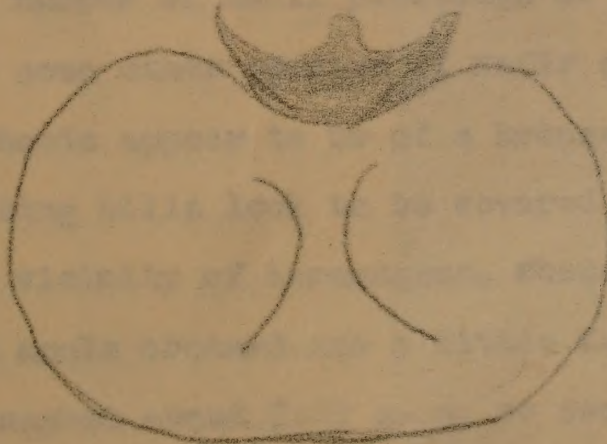
Tuesday, October 22, 1929 (cont5)

Below is a cross section of a "Tarugaki" persimmon.

This variety is slightly oblong and flattened. Rather deep orange in color. The flesh is an orange yellow. The fruit was seedless. Flesh juicy, sweet, crisp and excellent quality, quite firm, good sized, and makes a very good appearance. This impresses us as being the best quality of persimmon we have yet tasted.



Above is a cross section of the "Tarugaki" persimmon and below is a longitudinal section of a fruit of the same variety.



We arrived at Fusan at 6:30 p. m. We had a very pleasant day's trip only it was on the water and there was nothing but water to see except Islands at more or less distance.

At Fusan we got at 10:30 p. m. a regular American sleeper and it made us feel quite at home and we were more comfortable on the train at night than we have been since leaving the States.

Wednesday, October 23, 1929.

Up early this morning to enjoy the sunrise and see what we could of the country.

We stopped for a short time at Seikwan, Chosen, what looked to be a small village at the edge of a rather large valley. From the looks of things outside, there was apparently a pretty heavy white frost last night. The valley or portions of it were more or less rolling. A little later, when only a short distance from the station noted, the valley became much broader. Rice, as in practically every other portion of Japan, where the land and conditions admit, is the principal and important crop of the region. In some instances the crop has been harvested and is either in small piles on the cut-over ground, or piled or in low ricks on the ridges of the paddy fields.

In the haze of the early morning sunrise, this looks as though it may prove an interesting country for plant explorations.

When we stopped at Seiseiri, the sun was just coming up over the mountains in the East, and from all indications, we are to have a good day. We noticed in this region besides rice quite a number of small plantings of what we take to be kaoliang or some other species of Kafir corn. The stalks, leaves and heads appear to be of a bronze or red color. The surrounding hills look to be covered with scrub pine.

In the vicinity of Karasugawa, Chosen, we observed a very good apple orchard and a little further on at Belton, which was reached about 7:25 a. m. we saw a very nice looking pear orchard in which the ordinary upright pruning has

been practiced. A little further on we stopped at Suigen, the Experiment Station is located here. At 7:40 a. m. we stopped for a short time at Gumpoji, in a rather narrow valley and nearby a good sized mountain.

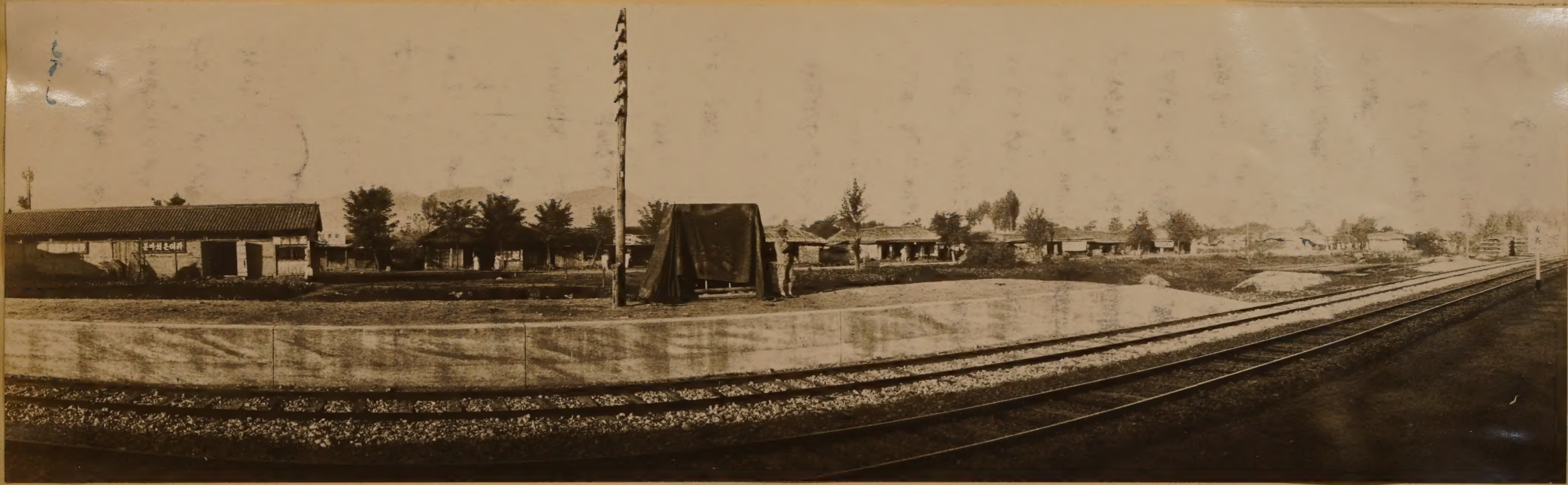
We took a picture at An-Yo Station (see opposite page). At 8:30 we were at the Railway Station of Roryoshin among the hills or mountains and nearby a large river, and at 8:50 we pulled into the station of Keijo (Seoul) Chosen. We went direct to the Chosen Hotel which will be our headquarters for the time we are working in Chosen.

After registering and getting located we called at the American Consulate to let the Consul know we had arrived and would be in this region for some little time.

We met Mr. C. H. Stephan, whom the Dorsetts met in Harbin, Manchuria, and also Dairen in 1925-6.

We explained to Mr. Stephan our mission in Chosen and told him that we would appreciate anything he might do that would in any way assist us in our work. He promised to try to secure some maps of Chosen for us and also offered to give us a letter of introduction to the Chief General Affairs Section, Government-General of Chosen, whom he thought could be of assistance to us in getting in touch with persons who perhaps could assist us in our work.

We spent the afternoon at the Chosen Exposition where we saw many interesting commercial products, among them quite a number of soybeans and other valuable commercial products. We also secured the addresses of firms, individuals and corporations who later may be able to give us information regarding special products.



Neg. # 44409.

An-yo, Chosen.

View from the car window at the above station. It shows something of the town and a little of the surrounding country. The railway tracks here, however, are straight, not curved as they appear in this picture.



neg. # 44410.

Peijo, Chosen.

A panoramic view from Dorsett's window in his Headquarters at the Chosen Hotel. In the foreground is the Temple of Heaven, beyond, a portion of the city and the mountains in the background.

Wednesday, October 23, 1929 (cont. 2)

When we returned to the hotel we found a package from the American Consulate.

Copies of the correspondence concerning the same, which are self-explanatory, follow as well as such pictures made today and which prove worth while.



#44A07.

This picture was taken at the Exposition Grounds looking across a small lake to the mountains back of the grounds where the Chosen Exposition was held.

Negative #44A07.



Negative #44408.

A nearby view of a table and chairs of bamboo at a tea house in the Chosen Exposition Grounds. These bamboo articles were attractive and very nice.

Thursday, October 24, 1929.

We got over to the Exposition shortly after it was opened this morning and remained there throughout the day inspecting agricultural products, primarily.

We found more or less of a collection of soybeans in practically all the buildings we visited, but in one we saw perhaps as many as 500 glass jars filled with soybeans of various sizes, shapes and colors. Some of these looked to be especially fine. We are very desirous of securing small samples, an ounce or two of each of these samples, for trial and use in hybridization work at home.

Tomorrow morning we will call on Mr. C. H. Stephan and discuss with him ways and means by which we may be able to get the samples of soybeans we desire.

The large rice exhibit is very complete and interesting.

We saw many sizes of bamboo, also an extensive exhibit of bamboo culms among this collection we found one which about 24 inches above the ground measured 22 inches in circumference. The black stem variety of bamboo is very interesting and attractive. We will try and get rizons or young plants for sending to America. This black bamboo is very strikingly attractive and perhaps would be of value in the states.

We saw in almost every exhibit building a nice collection of ornamental bamboo baskets, some of the baskets in each collection proved unique and very handsome. We also saw many ornamental vases, trays and other useful articles.

In the building where we saw the large collection of ybeans we also saw samples of six legumes which are intensively used as green manures. They were: Chinese milk vetch, alfalfa, common and hairy vetch, lucerne and soybeans. Some of the specimens, especially of the Chinese milk vetch, are four feet or more in height.

Friday, October 25, 1929.

At 7:00 this morning we visited the market here in the city. It proved to be extremely interesting. It was more or less scattered along or about several of the side streets with no special building or buildings in which to house the products.

The following is a list, in so far as we could get, of the fruits, nuts and vegetables which we observed on our initial visit.

Fruits.

Persimmons, in var. and quantity.

Oranges, Satsuma and tangerines.

Grapes, white, red and dark purple.

Apples, several varieties and colors.

Pears, Japanese russet and American.

Japanese lemons.

Quinces, Chinese type.

Pomegranates, small.

Crataegus, hawthorn, small red.

Watermelons.

Jujubes, Chinese.

Nuts.

Ginkgo nuts.

Hazel nuts.

Peanuts.

Chestnuts, many sizes and shapes.

Walnuts.

Acorns, edible.

vegetables.

Radishes, large round and long.
 Cabbage, Chinese and European.
 Onions, bulb.
 Onions, Japanese.
 Onions, Japanese winter, now fresh.
 Carrots.
 White potatoes.
 Sweet potatoes.
 Wasabe (horse radish).
 Spinach.
 Lily bulbs.
 Physalis (bright red fruit).
 Cucumbers.
 Yams, almost round and long.
 Eggplant.
 Burdock.
 Mushrooms in variety.
 Chrysanthemums, for greens, and the dry flower petals.
 Udo.
 Colocasia in variety.
 Lotus roots, Japanese and Chinese.
 Water nuts, sagataria, rather poor.
 Japanese celery.
 European celery, rather poor.
 Japanese water cress.
 Parsley.
 Peppers, long and small round, and small bell.
 Lettuce.

Friday, October 25, 1929 (cont. 2).

Vegetables.

Bean sprouts, mung and soybean.

Garlic, bulbs and fresh stems.

Tomatoes, rather poor.

String beans.

Bonavist bean (Dolichos).

Squash.

Endive, very good.

We had breakfast after returning from our trip through the market and about 9:30 called on Mr. H. C. Stephan, American Vice Consul, to solicit the aid of the American Consul General in assisting us to get two ounce samples of seed of the following staple crops of Chosen, from the collection we saw yesterday at the exposition.

Soybeans.

Aisuki beans.

Mung beans.

Millet.

Kaoliang or sorghum.

Buckwheat.

Mr. Stephan promised to do all that he can to aid us in this connection. He suggested, however, that we see Mr. R. S. Miller and speak to him concerning the matter, and arranged for the meeting. We found Mr. Ransford S. Miller to be very approachable and pleasant. We explained to him what we wanted and the possible advantage such a collection might prove to be to American Agriculture. He also assured us of his hearty cooperation and assistance.

After lunch we visited the Botanical Garden at Shokel-en. We saw a very fine exhibit of Japanese trained pompon chrysanthemums which were most attractive. Their display of single bloom commercial varieties which are not yet in full bloom, are very good, but we were not impressed with these like we were with the pompoms. These were in 12" pots about 16" deep and were of the drooping trained sort. They are simply great. For something of an impression of how they looked see exhibit A, which is a picture post card which is fairly good, but by no means comparable with the real thing.

They have wonderful cherry trees here, and we assume a most wonderful showing in the spring. Something of an idea of how they appear in early spring may be gained from post card exhibits B and C. Their iris display must also (in season) be magnificent judging from post card exhibit D.

We found quite a number of interesting plants bearing ripe seed which we are anxious to secure. Tomorrow we will take the accompanying list out with us and hope to get permission to get the seed. The coloring of the Japanese maples are great and the showing in the garden is simply glorious.

Today we picked up in one of the shops a few black and white as well as a few post cards in colors of mums, iris and flowering cherries. As we were not here in time to see anything but the mums or to get pictures of the iris, mums or cherries, we are including a few exhibits of post cards which give a very good idea of the wealth of color to be seen here when these flowers are in bloom.



(苑慶昌家王李) 部一ノ列陳花菊

Exhibit A. A view showing the chrysanthemum exhibition held in the Botanical garden at Iejō, Chosen. This type of plant is very attractive.



(苑慶昌家王李) 池蒲菖花

Exhibit B. Iris Garden in the grounds of the Botanical Garden. This must be a very beautiful sight when the flowers are in full bloom.



(許不製複) (景59) The Cherry blossoms at Shoketen, Keijo. 花櫻の苑慶昌城京 (所名鮮朝)

Exhibit C. View of the cherry blossoms at the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen. These trees appear to be in better condition than any we have yet seen in Japan.



櫻ノ苑慶昌家王李

Exhibit D. Another view of the cherry blossoms at the Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



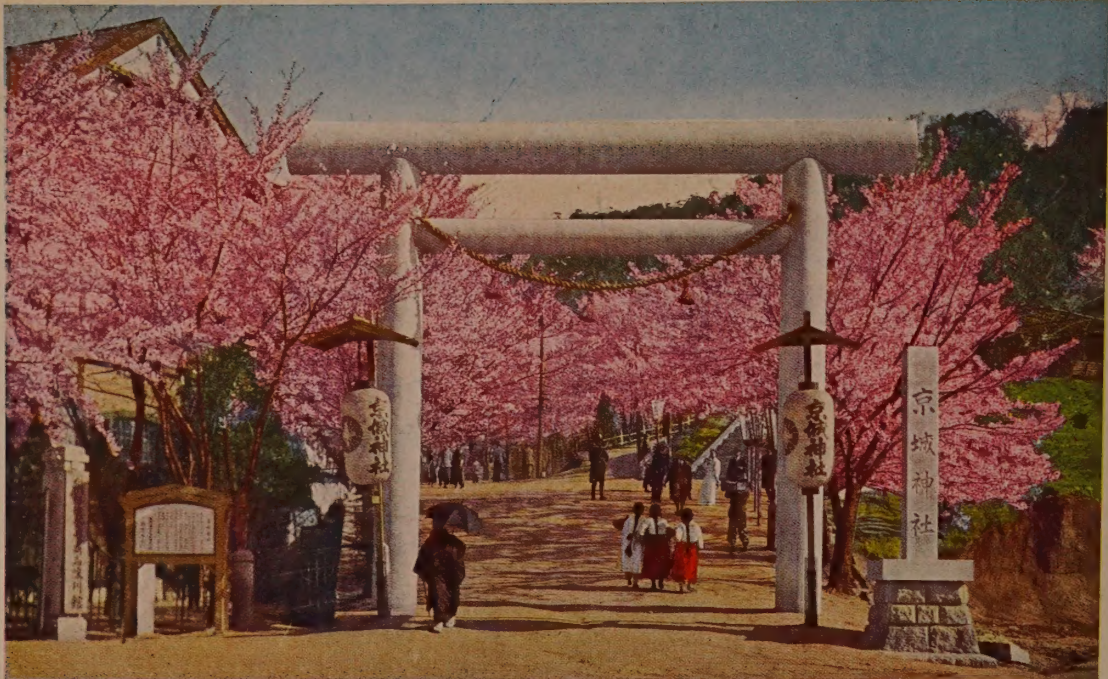
(許不製複) (景62) The Cherry blossoms at Nanzan, Keijo. 花櫻の山南城京 (所名鮮胡)

Exhibit E. A view of the cherry blossoms at Nanzan Koen, Keijo, Chosen. This is another very attractive view.



櫻ノ苑慶昌家王李

Exhibit F. View showing the cherry blossoms and decorations at the Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



(許不製複) (景61) The Cherry blossoms at Nanzo, Keijo. 花 櫻 の 山 南 城 京 (所 名 鮮 朝)

Exhibit G. View of the cherry blossoms at Nanzo-ji Temple, Keijo, Chosen.



#444081.

A beautiful and attractive stone monument in the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen.

Negative #444081.



Negative #44411.

One of the small museum buildings in the grounds of the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen.



#44412.

To the left is a fine old tree which is one of the good trees of the region. The center is across a portion of the lake. We secured seed of this tree. Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen. See pictures # 44430, 31.

Abelia sp.

Negative #44412.



Negative # 44413.

A foot bridge across a portion of the lake, one of the beauty spots of the Garden. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44414.

A fairly n earby view of the tops of fruiting plants of this Legpedeza sp. which is growing in the wild in the Botanical garden.



Negative #44415.

A nearby view of a handful of fruiting branches of this interesting Leapedana. Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.

1100

1101



List of plants at the Botanical garden at Shokei-en, Chosen (Korea)
of which samples of seed are desired for the Department of
Agriculture of the United States of America:

Lespedeza, from wood plants.

Lespedeza, from more or less herbaceous plants.

Lespedeza, from small herbaceous plants.

Circus (Red bud).

Euonymus (Burning bush) 1 seeded fruit.

Euonymus, " " 4 seeded fruit.

Euonymus, " " vine.

Aralee sp., round clusters of black fruit.

Mecromalus sp. (?) a good sized tree.

Undetermined, black-seeded tree near above.

Styrax sp.

Betula sp. Beech.

Trifolium sp. Purple seed.

Undetermined, large tree with small brown seed.

Acer sp. several varieties.

Gleditsia sp. Honey locust.

Azalea sp. From all plants seeding.

We would also like permission to secure samples of seed from
such other plants as we may find in the park where the seed is ripe
in addition to those listed above.

Saturday, October 26, 1929.

Went out to the Botanical Garden and presented the list of seed made yesterday and requested permission to collect the same.

We learned that the application had to go to higher officials than the gentlemen in charge to whom it was handed and that it could not be gotten through before lunch.

We busied ourselves in making a few pictures which were wanted and in finding other desirable plants in need.

We returned about 1:00 p.m. and received the approval of our request. A man from the office went out with us.

Between about 1:30 and 4:00 p.m. when the Garden closes, we collected seed of a dozen or more interesting plants. Among these there was three Lepedeza, one the tree or bush clover (see picture # 44424) Lepedeza bicolor, a second a low growing branching plant with grayish seed. This is probably a Korean species. It grows to a height of 12" to 18" and bears seed in considerable abundance. It looks as though it might prove interesting and valuable. A third is a shrubby plant with long cylindrical pods similar to vetch. This one we have not previously seen. A fourth which we expect to get a good quantity of seed tomorrow is similar to the Lepedeza bicolor, but is not nearly so woody, has shiny black seed and bears the seed in long sprays. See pictures 44419, 44420, 44421, 44422, 44424 and 44425. If this species has not already been introduced into the States, it surely is a fine, for it looks exceptionally promising to us. It is not by any means as woody as L. bicolor. Seeds much more heavily and from appearance could

be cut quite low and would sprout and come again.

We secured a few seeds of a red clover with shiny purple seed. This may be a new strain which is interesting and may prove valuable.

We got seed of a species of Viburnum, the leaves of which color beautifully. The seed is quite different from any seed we have thus far collected of Viburnum. It should prove interesting and we believe will make an excellent ornamental. We also secured seed of three different kinds of Eucalyptus. One of them a vine, a glaberrima sp. two undetermined trees; Styrax sp. Cercis sp.; Foraythia and tree peony. These are all interesting and may prove quite valuable as ornamentals.

Such of the pictures made today as prove worthwhile for this report follow.



#44416.

View of a portion of one of the finest ornamental Eucalyptus we have seen. Fruit is pinkish white with red seed. Foliage large and a deep wine red. Very handsome.



Negative # 44417.

A royal tomb beneath the shade of beautiful trees, in the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44418.

From a tea house near the East side of an iris pool, showing a flagstone walk through the center. Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



44419.

A fairly nearby view of
fruiting plants of a
species of Lespedeza
growing in the wild at the
Botanical Garden, Keijo,
Chosen.

Negative #44419.

#44420.

A nearby view of the base of the
stems of a clump of Lespedeza.

The prominent buds at the base
would surely push if the canes
were cut off just above them.

This leads us to believe that this
species will not only stand cutting

but probably it will reproduce
readily and that two or more
cuttings of hay perhaps could
be grown and harvested in a season.
This surely is a promising looking
species.



Negative # 44420.



Negative #44421.

A nearby view of a cluster of fruiting branches of this species of lespedeza. Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44422.

A nearby view of a cluster of fruiting branches slightly different from the above picture. Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44423.

A view across a portion of a small lake in the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen.

#44424.

Mr. W. J. Morse standing by one of a number of these plants in the Botanical Garden at Keijo, Chosen.

Lespedeza sp.



Negative #44424.



Negative #44425.

A close-up view of a handful of plants from which seed was secured and sent to Washington under #1632. This looks to us like an extremely promising lespedeza for pasture or hay.

#44426.

View showing a portion of a very attractive vine of Buony-
mus climbing to the top of a small tree. Seed sent in under number # 1555 & 1561.



Negative #44426.



Negative #44427.

A nearby view of fruiting branches from a good sized tree in the Botanical Garden. The fruit which is abundant and small is blue black in color.

Undetermined.

44426

Sunday, October 27, 1929.

We spent the day at the Botanical Garden making pictures and collecting seed. We secured seed today from 12 or more interesting trees and plants. One of the trees is known as Cornus brachypoda, but we are not sure that this identification is correct. This tree has rather small leaves, grows to large size, one which we measured today has a girth four feet above the ground, of 15' and 9" and was 50 feet or so in height. They tell us that excellent lumber is made from this tree.

We secured seed of several very interesting Euonymus. One a vine, another with winged branches, the foliage of which colors up beautifully, another is a small tree with rather large long leaves which are of a wonderful deep mauve color. We also got a nice lot of seed of the Herbaceous lespedeza sp. which interests us greatly. We secured motion pictures of this lespedeza showing the basal buds and also the seeding habit.

Such of the still pictures made today which are worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44423.

A nearby picture of a fine plant of the tree peony. It is fully 12 feet across and five feet or so in height.

Botanical Garden, Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44429.

This may be R. multiflora, but it looked different to us so we secured seed. It was numbered 1559.



Negative #44430.

#44431.

A nearby of a portion of the trunk of the tree shown in #44430. This tree measured 15'-9" in circumference three feet above the ground.



Negative #44431.



Negative #44432.

#44432.

The tree at the right
along the walk is a young
tree well laden with fruit.

See picture #44433.

Micromelaes alnifolia.



Negative #44433.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of Micromelaes alnifolia.

See picture #44432.

Monday, October 28, 1929.

Early this morning we visited a market for fruits, vegetables and other products in the old Korean part of Keijo (Seoul). Here we saw a large assortment of sea food, a large collection of soy, adzuki, mung and other beans as well as wheat, buckwheat, barley, rice and millet. We also saw an interesting exhibit of nuts, fruits and vegetables.

After wandering through that market for more than an hour we visited the one nearer the Chosen Hotel, which we looked through a few days ago. Here we also saw a good collection of the crops noted.

The following list includes the nuts, fruits and vegetables observed on this morning's tramp through the two markets noted.

Nuts.

Chestnuts, in variety.
Peanuts, they look to be American origin.
Gingko, very fine and abundant.
Pinions, pint nuts, Korean pine, very abundant.
Walnuts, of the thicker shell type, abundant.
Acorn, said to be, but to us they did not look like acorns.
Hazel nuts, only fairly abundant.

Fruits.

Persimmons, numerous varieties and very abundant.
Apples, numerous varieties and very abundant.
Grapes, white, red and purple or black, not very abundant.
Lemons, Japanese, poor and not very abundant.
Oranges, Japanese, tangerines and likely satsuma.
Jujubes, dry form, quite abundant and some very large.

fruits, continued.

quinces, Chinese.

Pomegranates, small and not very abundant.

Pears, several varieties all quite abundant.

Pomeloes, quite abundant.

Bananas, poor and not very abundant.

Crataegus, hawthorn, small, poor and not very abundant.

Vegetables.

sweet potatoes, in several varieties.

white potatoes in several varieties.

Onions, European bulb.

Onions, Japanese.

Radish, large round, abundant.

Radish, daikon, very abundant.

Cabbage, European and Chinese, head and loose.

Water celery, quite abundant.

Sea weed, fresh and dry.

Garlic, dry bulb, very abundant.

Brassica, for greens and other purposes.

Red peppers, fresh and dry, very abundant.

Physalis, husk tomato, rather small fruit.

Spinach, quite abundant.

Cucumbers, poor and not very abundant.

Soy and mung bean sprouts, quite abundant.

Horseradish, Japanese, only fairly abundant, not very good.

Dasheens, not very large or very abundant.

Ginger, evidently two types or species.

Carrots, fairly abundant and fairly good.

Burdock, quite plentiful.

Monday, October 28, 1929 (cont. 2)

Vegetables, continued.

Lotus roots, quite abundant.

Beets, not very plentiful.

Chrysanthemums for greens.

Lettuce, not very plentiful or good.

Mushrooms, very plentiful and in variety.

Dioscorea, fairly plentiful, long slender variety.

Water chestnut, sagelarea not very good or abundant.

Parsley, fairly abundant and pretty good quality.

About ten o'clock we called at the Capitol Building and presented our letter of introduction from the American Consul-General, Mr. Rensford S. Miller, to Mr. T. Nakamura, Chief General Affairs Section, Governor-General of Chosen. We were advised that he is out of the city.

We met Mr. Taijiro Nishimura who gave us a card to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Suigen, where we hope to go tomorrow.

We were on our way back up to the city expecting to visit the markets and get a collection of soybeans and other seed, when we were hailed by Mr. H. C. Stephan, American Vice Consul, who was on his way to the Capitol to try and arrange for us to get samples of soybeans, mungbeans, adzuk beans, buckwheat, sorghums and millets, from the Expositor display.

He asked us to go back with him. Upon arriving at the Capitol we met Mr. Yasuma Oda, English secretary, The Government-General of Chosen, General Affairs Section and

Educational Bureau.

Mr. Stephen told him our mission and were soon in conference with other gentlemen who it would appear are in a position to help us get the samples desired.

After lunch we visited the two markets before noted and made a collection of 38 numbers of soybeans, 18 of adzuki beans, 7 of mung beans, 5 of sorghum, 2 of millet, 2 of cow peas, and 1 each of rice, ^{field} beans and buckwheat. These have all been listed and written up in the usual way and as soon as our supplies arrive we will begin packing and shipping the seed we have collected since we arrived in Keijo, Chosen.

Tuesday, October 29, 1929.

We left Keljo at 7:30 this morning with Professor Dr. N. I. Vavilov, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Director of the Institute of Applied Botany, Leningrad, Herzen Street, 44, Russia, whom we met by chance at the hotel last night, to visit the Agricultural Experiment Station, Government-General of Chosen. We arrived at the Ry. station of Suigen at 8:45 a. m. and walked out to the Station, something like $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a miles distance. We met Dr. S. Kato, the Director and a number of the scientific workers of the Station.

The Station contains something like 80 Hectors, or cho, about 196 acres, of paddy rice land, and the same in upland, also about 10 cho, 24 acres, of orchard land and about the same in forest land.

The Experimental work of the station embraces breeding, selection and cultivation of rice, soybeans and other legumes, orchards and orcharding, poultry and animal husbandry, and probably other lines of which we were not advised.

We saw some interesting experimental work, planned to show whether or not beneficial results follow ridging to protect crops from winter wind and winter killing.

Barley was planted on level land and between ridges 8" to 10" in height, running East and West, North and South and Northeast and Southwest and Northwest and Southeast. See picture #44437.

They have a collection of about 625 samples of soybeans and are actually growing something like 200. Of these we hope to get samples for trial at home.

Educational Bureau.

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The Experimental work of the station embraces breeding, selection and cultivation of rice, soybeans and other legumes, orchards and orcharding, poultry and animal husbandry, and probably other lines of which we were not advised.

We saw some interesting experimental work, planned to show whether or not beneficial results follow ridging to protect crops from winter wind and winter killing.

Barley was planted on level land and between ridges 8" to 10" in height, running East and West, North and South and Northeast and Southwest and Northwest and Southeast. See picture #44437.

They have a collection of about 625 samples of soybeans and are actually growing something like 200. Of these we hope to get samples for trial at home.

We saw two varieties of fasciated soybeans which were developed at the station which is very interesting. See pictures #44443, 44444 and 44445. The stem is broad and flattened and the pods are borne in a cluster at the top of the broad flat stem. This form is not yet in general cultivation. However, we understand that it is the intention of the Experiment Station to distribute this variety as a green vegetable bean.

We spent a pleasant and profitable day.

We secured a lot of information and quite a number of pictures.

Such of the pictures made today as prove to be worthwhile for including in this report follow.



Negative #44434.

A Korean pack cow, which, when loaded is scarcely to be seen. The rope slings are filled with sheaves of rice and then are piled high on top! See picture #44463.



Negative #44435.

W. J. Morse and Experiment Station men examining green manure crops. Suigen Experiment Station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44436.

View (but a poor one) of one of the research laboratories at the Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station.



Negative #44437.

View showing a portion of ridged and level land planted to wheat to determine advantage, if any, of furrow planting of wheat and also to determine if there is any advantage in running the ridges at different angles.



Negative #44438.

Tea house on the edge of an artificial lake at the Station where we had a nice lunch on the above date (Oct. 29, 1929) of apples, cake, eggs, coffee and milk.



Negative #44439.

View showing daikons drying on racks at the Suigen
Experiment Station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44440.

Showing a long rack of daikons between trees drying
before being made into pickles. Suigen Agri. Experiment
Station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44441.

Daikons drying on racks preparatory to pickling. Suigen
Agricultural Experiment station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44442.

Dr. I. Nagai, standing by a Ben Davis apple tree in the Station
Experimental orchard. The tree is loaded with fine, large,
well colored fruit. Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44443.

View of a variety of soybeans with fasciated stems. The beans are borne in clusters. Suigen Experimental Station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative # 44444.

A nearby view of fasciated stems of soybeans, the pods are in clusters near the top. Suigen Agricultural Experimental Station, Suigen, Chosen.



Negative #44445.

Prof. Dr. N. I. Vavilov holding two stems of the variety of fasciated soybeans. This shows well the fasciation and the clustering of the pods. Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station, Suigen, Chosen.

see page 2865

1823
2781



Negative #44446.

Suigen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from the road to the Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station. The farming area shown is largely that of the Exp. Sta. The Station buildings are near the foothills a little to the left of the center of the picture.



Negative #44447.

Suigen, Chosen.

Panoramic view, looking in a southerly direction from the top of the brick research laboratory. (We do not quite know what happened to all of our Chosen panoramic pictures, but something went wrong. All are of the impressionist type.)

2823



Negative # 44447-

Seiigen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from the top of the brick research laboratory looking in an Easterly direction. This view shows something of the layout and plantings, as well as of the general appearance of the country.



Negative # 44449.

Seigen, Chosen.

Panoramic view across a lotus pond, at the Experiment Station, to
rice curing racks.



Negative # 44450.

Luigen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from near a small tea house near the edge of this lake and impounded water supply for the Agricultural Experiment Station and region. The trees covering rolling foothills are the result of reforestation. The bridge in the foreground is straight and not curved as shown in this picture.



negative # 44451.

Suizen, Chosen.

A panoramic view from the tower on an old city wall of the old city of Suizen. It serves to give a very good impression of the valley and surrounding country.

Wednesday, October 30, 1929.

Left Keijo at 8:30 this morning for the soybean section at and in the vicinity of Chotan where we arrived at 9:45 a.m. Between the city and village noted, we passed through many small valleys and rolling hills. It is the poorest agricultural land, judging from the train, that we have seen anywhere in Japan.

In the valleys, wherever the land can be irrigated, rice is the important and only crop grown; on land not adapted to rice and on higher land we noticed kaoliang in considerable quantity, and a few areas were given over to what we took to be flax. Near the villages one sees in more or less abundance daikons, Chinese cabbage and other truck crops.

Practically all of the rice has been cut and is spread out on the ground or piled on the paddy ridges or in course of transportation, either by men carrying huge loads on their back, or oxen so completely loaded as to be almost completely covered - with rice.

In a number of instances the land from which soybeans was harvested is in winter barley or wheat, and in numerous instances the wheat is up and making a good showing.

As soon as we arrived at Chotan we called at the office of the Village Cooperative Society. The Director or manager sent a man with us to show us the soybean area and to assist us in any possible way.

We saw, throughout the area visited, winter wheat or barley planted between ridges, which were thrown up with a plow, similar to the practice noted yesterday and photographed at the Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the vicinity of villages and cities there was considerable trucking, daikons and Chinese cabbage predominating.

We saw soybeans in sacks, two bushels to the sack, weight about 126 pounds. The rice straw bags cost the farmer 25 to 35 sen each, depending upon the quality and grade.

We secured quite a number of samples of soybeans, got a lot of information concerning soybeans and also quite a number of still and motion pictures.

We also saw quite a number of good sized plantings of Ginseng. The plants are grown under rice straw mat shades, these are about 4' in width and of any desired length. The mats are raised about 3½ to 4 inches from the ground and are at a slight angle 2½ to 3' back and 3½ to 4' forward.

Ginseng as well as tobacco are Government monopolies in Chosen. As a medicinal herb, ginseng has long been most highly esteemed and is exceptionally valuable.

There are two commercial kinds, Red and White. The "red" ginseng, which we understand brings the highest price, is different from the white only in processing, which gives it its red color. The value of the output of ginseng in Chosen for 1925 is given as Yen 2,658,000.

The ginseng raised in the vicinity of Haeju, the former capital, for 470 years, is considered the best ginseng in the world. It is recorded that the medical ginseng is obtained from the roots of plants six years old.

The principal demand for ginseng is from China, especially South China. In connection with the culture of this plant in Chosen (Korea), copied from the "Annual Report of Administration of Chosen, 1926-27" by the Government-General of

Wednesday, October 30, 1929 (cont. 2)

Chosen, Keijo, December 1928, may prove of interest:

Year	Area	Rew Root	Prepaired Root	Receipts
	Tsubo	Kin	Ken	Yen
1911	14,345	7,719	2,300	119,000.
1920	319,321	116,508	29,694	2,544,000.
1921	371,328	139,066	36,266	2,102,000.
1922	475,339	163,053	40,571	2,269,000.

American Equivalents (Approximately)

	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	U. S. Gold
1911	11.25	10,197.7	3,042.4	\$59,500.00
1920	248.02	154,113.7	49,274.4	1,272,000.00
1921	291.21	183,952.4	47,970.6	1,051,000.00
1922	373.08	215,781.6	53,666.1	1,134,500.00

We planned to catch the 5:00 p. m. train from Chotan, but were disappointed in this, for when we were about 1½ or 2 miles from Koryoho, and about 8 miles from Chotan, the bus from Koryoho which makes the 5:00 p. m. train, was loaded and refused to stop to pick us up. The local man from the Chotan Village Society, who was with us, borrowed a bicycle and rode back to Koryoho and hired a car to come down and take us into Chotan.

The result of all this was that we had to wait for a 7:45 train and did not get back to Keijo until about 9:30 p. m. We secured quite a number of samples of soybeans, also a number of still and motion pictures.

Each of the still pictures as are worth while and suitable for this report follow.



Negative #44452.

Sacks of soybeans piled in a rick at the Chotan Railway Station, A motion picture was made of this. Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44453.

View of an old Korean man weaving rice straw mats on the street in front of his home. See picture #44453. Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44454.

An old Korean man weaving rice straw mats on the street in front of his home. See #44453. Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44455.

A view showing Korean farmers flailing out soybeans.
Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44456.

A close-up view of threshed, "Chotan" soybeans. The straw and litter was pushed aside to show the beans below. Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44457.

This picture was taken near Koryoho, Chosen. A view at one of the grain inspecting places near the above town.



Negative #44458.

View at one of the soybean inspection stations at Koryoho,
Chosen.



Negative #44459.

Showing the taking of samples and inspection of soybeans
at Koryoho, Chosen.



#44460.

A nearby view of sacks of
soybeans on the river bank.
Taken to show the rice straw
sack and how the sacks are
tied with rice straw rope.
Koryoho, Chosen.

Negative #44460.



Negative #44461.

View of the river landing showing the Japanese junks and a
portion of the country. Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44462.

Sacks of soybeans piled along the side of the road to be transported to the railway station. Karyoho, Chosen.



Negative #44463.

Raking soybean straw and litter from recently flailed soybeans. Near Chotan, Chosen.



Negative #44464.

A nearby of a pile of unwinnowed soybeans with a bamboo scoop nearby. Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44465.

Showing a portion of a Korean Ginseng farmers place. The beds are all covered with loosely woven rice straw matting. See #44474. Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44466.

Showing the furrow planting of winter wheat in this region. It is pretty generally planted in furrows. Near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44467.

Another view of the furrow planting of winter wheat, near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44468.

A Korean farmer taking home his rice in the sheathe. See picture # 44434. This was taken near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44469.

Chinese cabbage tied up to cause heading and blanching.

Near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44470.

Mr. W. J. Morse and Mr. M. Suyetake and a group of Korean farmers taking soybeans. Near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44471.

In the foreground, rice curing on the paddy ridges; in the background at the foot of the hills, Ginseng shelters, and further back the rolling hills. Near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative #44472.

Korean farm houses, this is a rather typical view. Taken near Koryoho, Chosen.



Negative # 44473-

Kinson, Chosen.

Panoramic picture from the train window. This gives a fairly good impression of the general appearance of the country in this region.



negative # 44474.

Near Koryoko, Chosen

a panoramic picture showing a goodly portion of the Kinseng
sheds, a portion of which is shown in # 44465. It also shows some -
thing of the general appearance of the country in this region.

Thursday, October 31, 1929.

Early this morning we made still and colored motion pictures of branches of a large, bright red berried, wild Smilax, a very handsome and showy vine. It is used here extensively in flower arrangement. Seed go in under #1569. We also made colored motion pictures and still of fruiting branches of Micromalus sp. a good sized tree bearing bright red fruit sometimes in considerable quantity. D. & D. sent in a species of Micromalus from near Harbin in 1925. This may be the same species. The red berried branches are sold here in the flower market to considerable extent. They are quite showy and attractive. Seed sent in under 1564.

About 10:00 a. m. we visited the three Keijo markets: Nandaimon, Central and Todaimon, where we rounded up the following seed: 28 numbers of soybeans, three of adzuki beans, 2 of cowpeas, 2 of mung beans, 2 of rice, 2 of beans and 3 of barley.

We also visited a mung bean vermicelli factory and saw them making bean vermicelli. The beans are soaked for about 12 hours then ground in dripping water. From the ground product the hulls and foreign matter is floated out and the resultant product is then put into a cloth and pressed into a more or less square form. When needed it is melted in hot water and after mixing, depending upon condition, in the following proportions: 3 parts bean paste to 2 parts of kaoliang flour, it is worked into a dough; then put through a perforated strainer or former into boiling water, from this it is transferred to cold water and then hung up in a sheltered place and later out in the air to dry.

collected 3/21/31

Such of the still pictures made today as are ok.
follow.



Negative #4447 5.

#44475.

A nearby view of a portion
of a vine of large red
berried Silax. This is
extensively used in Japan-
ese flower arrangement.

Seed sent in under #1569.

#44476.

A nearby view of fruiting branches
of this plant (*Michromales alnifolia*)
These branches were secured from a
street flower shop. They also are
extensively used in Japanese flower
arrangement. Seed # 1564.



Negative #44476.

Record of exposure of vitacolor spool standard motion picture film containing 100 feet of film.

September 26, 1929.

Footage indicator 0 to 16', stop 4. Scene, fruit stand in open farmers market in a section of the Public Park, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. Red and yellow tomatoes, black green and red grapes, green and red apples, black and white signs; a panoramic view.

Sept. 26, 1929.

Footage register 16' to 32', stop between 4 and 6, fairly bright sun, distance from object 15 feet, 9:00 a. m. Scene. Vegetable section in an open air farmers market in a portion of a Public Park in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, mottled and deep green squash, flat Dutch cabbage, white potatoes, physalis (redish yellow) spinach, green peppers and red apples, soybeans and a collection of flowers.

Sept. 26, 1929.

Footage register 32 to 47', distance 15 feet from the object, stop between 4 and 5.6, fairly good light. Scene. Flowers and vegetables, perilla, chrysanthemums in bud, batchelors buttons, anisas, several shades, Dahlias, Anemone, Chinese cabbage, egg plant, and tomatoes.

Sept. 28, 1929.

Footage register 47' to 61', stop 2.8, distance from object about 3 feet, white background, dark green object, hazy sun. Scene. Two green worms on a portion of a soybean plant and the injury to the leaves they have been feeding upon. At the Koton Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sept. 28, 1929.

Footage register 61' to 75', distance from object about 3 feet, white background, hazy sun. stop 2.8. Scene. Larva of a soybean pod moth which is more or less common on soybeans both here and in Manchuria and sometimes does considerable damage. The larva when small are white with black heads, later they are creamy yellow with brown heads, and when mature and ready to emerge from the pods they are pink.

Sept. 28, 1929.

Footage register 75' to 85', distance from object about 3 feet, light background, hazy sun, stop 2.8. Scene. Black and white soybeans which have been eaten more or less, larva of the soybean moth in different stages.

of growth. subject on a white background.

sept. 26, 1929.

footage register 87' to 100', hazy sun, distance about 3 feet, stop 2.8.

Scene. Soybean leaves showing injury from the effects of fungus diseases. One of these diseases pretty well covers the surface of the leaves. The other causes pretty definite irregular spots or blotches.

This series of shots taken at the Koton Agricultural Experiment station are more for experiment than anything else, for the purpose of seeing the difference with Vitacolor and black and white motion pictures.

FORECAST OF MILLET AND SOY BEANS
IN CHOSŌN FOR 1929

2807

From: American Consul General Runsford S. Miller
Seoul, Chosen.

Date of completion: Sept. 17, 1929.

Date of Mailing: Sept. 21, 1929.

Source of Information: OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the government

General of Chosen, September 16, 1929.

1. Condition of the crops.--

In the southern provinces some localities were affected by drought during the planting season while in the northern provinces the crops sustained damages from insects while they were maturing; but fortunately, while these damages were very slight, the weather was generally favorable to these particular crops, and taking the country as a whole some increases over the previous year are expected.

2. Forecast.--

According to the condition of the crops on September 1st millet was forecasted at 5,367,050 koku (27,479,296 bushels) from 791,428.4 cho (1,939,686 acres) of land under cultivation, the former showing an increase of 2.6 percent or 133,864 koku (685,384 bushels) as compared with the actual yield of the previous year but the latter decreased by 18,798.3 cho (46,068 acres).

Soya beans were forecasted at 4,077,028 koku (20,874,383 bushels) from 800,602.6 cho (1,962,037 acres) of land under cultivation, the former showing an increase of seven percent or 266,367 koku (1,363,901 bushels) but the latter decreased by 20.7 cho (51 acres), as compared with the previous year.

3. Comparative tables.--

Tables are attached hereto giving comparisons of the areas of land under cultivation and the amounts of production (forecast for 1929) by years and by provinces.

Enclosures:
Comparative tables.

861.3

RSM-R

To Department in quintuplicate.
 Copy to American Embassy, Tokyo.
 Copy to American Consul General, Tokyo.

(Enclosures with report on FORECAST OF MILLET AND SOYA BEANS
 IN CHOSŌN FOR 1929, dated Seoul, ChosŌn, September 17, 1929)

COMPARATIVE TABLES

I. Comparison by Years

(1 cho equals 2.4507 acres)

(1 koku equals 5.12 U. S. bushels)

<u>Years</u>	<u>Millet</u>		<u>Soya beans</u>	
	<u>Area of</u>	<u>Amounts of</u>	<u>Areas of</u>	<u>Amounts of</u>
	<u>land</u>	<u>production</u>	<u>land</u>	<u>production</u>
	<u>cho</u>	<u>Koku</u>	<u>cho</u>	<u>Koku</u>
1924	774,273.2	5,077,657	698,858.7	3,657,623
1925	789,136.0	4,756,743	803,495.1	4,612,033
1926	769,851.4	4,777,030	791,636.9	4,351,527
1927	693,676.3	4,994,278	793,628.8	4,747,062
1928	810,226.7	5,233,186	800,623.3	3,810,641
1929	791,428.4	6,367,050	800,602.6	4,077,028
		(Forecast)		(Forecast)

II. Comparison by Provinces.

(a) Millet

I. Land under Cultivation.

(1 cho equals 2.4507 acres)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>Inc. or dec. (*)</u>
	<u>cho</u>	<u>cho</u>	<u>cho</u>
Keiki	31,257.0	31,028.6	228.4
North Chusei	16,457.8	16,776.3	318.5*
South Chusei	2,103.8	2,044.8	59.0
North Zenra	2,157.5	2,276.9	119.4*
South Zenra	37,779.0	37,638.4	140.6
North Keisho	46,495.0	63,899.6	17,404.6*
South Keisho	2,309.1	2,271.3	37.8
Kekai	178,366.1	177,183.5	1,182.6
South Keian	125,846.4	125,087.6	758.8
North Keian	118,817.3	118,803.7	13.6
Kogen	78,119.0	78,237.7	118.7*
South Kankyo	83,830.2	86,239.5	2,409.3*
North Kankyo	67,890.2	68,738.8	848.6*
	791,428.4	810,226.7	18,798.3*

2. Amount of Production

(1 koku equals 5.12 U. S. bushels)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1929</u> (Forecast) <u>Koku</u>	<u>1928</u> (Actual yield) <u>Koku</u>	<u>Inc. or dec.†</u> <u>Koku</u>
Keiki	156,191	171,640	15,449*
North Chusei	91,576	100,407	9,231*
South Chusei	14,471	13,841	930
North zenra	12,113	12,077	36
South zenra	335,912	306,757	29,155*
North Keisho	391,710	468,052	176,342*
South Keisho	14,393	17,909	3,516*
Kokai	1,213,074	1,142,261	72,813
South Heian	1,051,361	996,388	54,973
North Heian	738,975	704,380	34,595
Kogen	415,223	423,352	8,129*
South Kankyo	578,080	511,489	66,591
North Kankyo	451,971	364,533	87,438
	5,367,050	5,233,186	133,864

(b) Soya Beans1. Land under Cultivation
(1 cho equals 2.4507 acres)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1929</u> <u>cho</u>	<u>1928</u> <u>cho</u>	<u>Inc. or dec.†</u> <u>cho</u>
Keiki	85,620.3	85,538.5	81.8
North Chusei	33,370.2	33,950.5	580.3*
South Chusei	46,412.3	45,165.6	1,246.7
North zenra	32,170.6	31,405.6	765.0
South zenra	35,226.3	33,412.6	1,813.7
North Keisho	103,256.0	105,336.2	2,080.2*
South Keisho	47,775.2	48,842.4	1,067.2*
Kokai	93,968.2	92,466.9	1,501.3
South Heian	54,189.4	53,916.9	272.5
North Heian	73,264.5	73,221.2	43.3
Kogen	71,468.1	72,878.6	1,410.5*
South Kankyo	61,434.4	61,800.6	366.2*
North Kankyo	62,447.1	62,687.7	240.6*
	800,602.6	800,623.3	20.7*

2. Amount of Production

(1 koku equals 5.12 U. S. bushels)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>1929</u> (Forecast) <u>Koku</u>	<u>1928</u> (Actual yield) <u>Koku</u>	<u>Inc. or dec. (*)</u> <u>Koku</u>
Keiki	453,908	386,612	67,298
North Chusei	133,712	148,646	14,934*
South Chusei	267,487	236,138	31,349
North Zenra	158,775	121,237	37,538
South Zenra	203,974	191,369	12,605
North Keisho	366,756	382,969	14,213*
South Keisho	179,065	227,011	47,946*
Kokai	510,478	468,863	41,615
South Heian	323,607	309,382	14,225
North Heian	397,457	368,919	28,538
Kogen	323,069	331,850	8,781*
South Kankyo	358,897	307,783	50,914
North Kankyo	398,043	329,862	68,121
	4,077,028	3,810,641	266,387

IN 1928

From: Ransford S. Miller, American Consul General,
Seoul, Chosen. May 11, 1929.

Sources of information: OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Government
General of Chosen, May 2, 1929, official trade
returns.

1. Summary statistics.-

The actual production of fruit in Chosen in 1928 amounted to 5,178,350 kwan (42,809,231 lbs.) in pears and 221,102 kwan (1,827,840 lbs.) in grapes.

As compared with the previous year, apples showed an increase of 3.5 percent, pears 10.2 percent and grapes 43.7 percent.

2. Exports and imports.-

There were neither exports nor imports of pears and grapes in 1928.

The exports of apples amounted to 2,700,000 kin (3,572,000 lbs.) valued at ¥ 450,000 (\$225,000) for Japan and 4,000,000 kin (5,292,000 lbs.) valued at ¥600,000 (\$300,000) for China, there being no exports for other foreign countries. There were no imports of apples either from Japan or from foreign countries listed in the official trade returns.

It may be noted in passing that the production of apples in Chosen is yearly increasing and the competition between the apple growers in Japan and those in Chosen in extending their markets in China and Manchuria is so great that the latter

sometimes find it difficult to dispose of their products.

3. comparative tables.-

Tables are attached hereto giving comparisons of the number of trees and the amount of production by years and by provinces.

Ramsford S. Miller
American Consul General.

Enclosures:

Comparative tables.

961.5

To Department in quintuplicate.

2. COMPARISON BY PROVINCES(a) Number of Trees

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>	<u>Grapes</u>
Keiki	106,117	147,379	23,705
North Chusei	23,958	16,551	1,502
South Chusei	32,034	35,308	3,026
North Zenra	20,036	30,362	2,224
South Zenra	23,572	48,092	4,588
North Keisho	109,688	48,461	114,310
South Keisho	22,336	172,350	11,663
Kokai	420,318	166,376	8,619
South Heian	286,655	16,880	13,868
North Heian	47,148	18,128	2,077
Kogen	74,594	39,964	1,590
South Kankyo	107,777	38,977	3,659
North Kankyo	101,854	69,428	1,685
Totals	1,376,087	848,256	192,516

(b) Amount of Production(1 kwan equals 8.267 lbs.)

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>	<u>Grapes</u>
	<u>Kwan</u>	<u>Kwan</u>	<u>Kwan</u>
Keiki	217,072	321,139	24,421
North Chusei	65,196	59,376	2,160
South Chusei	67,864	71,393	2,691
North Zenra	93,165	117,506	3,453
South Zenra	220,655	486,129	7,995
North Keisho	551,183	84,834	107,321
South Keisho	169,390	1,628,992	17,614
Kokai	1,109,948	428,966	18,146
South Heian	1,655,182	40,572	25,664
North Heian	212,273	37,033	2,444
Kogen	148,643	56,673	2,721
South Kankyo	605,458	132,403	5,217
North Kankyo	162,321	136,929	1,255
Totals	5,178,350	3,601,845	221,102

(Enclosures with report on FRUIT PRODUCTION IN CHOSEN IN 1928, dated seoul, chosen, may 11, 1929)

1. COMPARISON BY YEARS

(a) Number of trees

<u>Years</u>	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>	<u>Grapes</u>
1924	1,236,576	862,695	271,296
1925	1,256,560	899,622	277,835
1926	1,254,930	832,264	278,935
1927	1,301,511	840,332	192,466
1928	1,376,087	848,256	192,516

(b) Amount of Production

(1 kwan equals 8.267 lbs.)

<u>Years</u>	<u>Apples</u>	<u>Pears</u>	<u>Grapes</u>
	<u>Kwan</u>	<u>Kwan</u>	<u>Kwan</u>
1924	3,923,448	2,735,263	172,293
1925	3,579,401	2,521,507	137,608
1926	4,375,917	3,017,111	130,220
1927	5,003,010	3,267,581	153,819
1928	5,178,350	3,601,945	221,102

Friday, November 1, 1929.

In the forenoon we visited the Capitol and saw one of the secretaries of the Government-General in regard to a permit to present to local police throughout the regions we may visit in Chosen so that we may be permitted to secure pictures in connection with our work without losing a lot of time explaining to the police and in getting permission of the local police for making pictures.

We were pleasantly received and after explaining our mission we were advised that a general letter covering the situation would be sent to us at the hotel, and that it would reach us sometime in the evening.

We found the letter (a copy of which follows) awaiting us when we returned about 5:00 p. m. from a visit to the Prefecture Seed and Plant Nursery of Keijo, located some little distance beyond the West Gate.

Here we met Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Director of the institution. He explained that this organization tests for, and supplies tested seed and other plant propagating material to farmers throughout the prefecture. This organization, we understood, is really under the direction of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Suigen.

We saw here specimens of the Meigetsu (meaning clear moon) pear. A nice looking rather oblong, yellow pear. This variety we understand originated on the Main Island. It is an attractive, good looking pear, with white, juicy crisp flesh, not especially sweet or of very good quality. The Director showed us the two standard soybeans recommended by the station, and the ones most generally grown by the

farmers. They are known as "white eye", best adapted for good ground in valley conditions, and the "Black eye" most suitable for poor valley and upland soils. The former is the best yielder and most desired by the market, but on account of prevailing land conditions throughout the region, the "Black Eye" variety is most generally grown.

Nematodes are present in a good many sections and this is frequently the cause of more or less small yields of grain. The average yield of soybeans was given at 8 bushels per acre, which is really quite low. Soybeans in the district are planted from about the middle of April to the last of May, and usually harvested in October.

Soybeans are usually, in this region, planted by making a hole in the ground with the heel, dropping two or three beans in it and covering the seed with the foot. Sometimes soybeans, one or two rows about a foot apart, are planted between barley which normally is planted in rows three feet apart.

The Director told us that throughout this prefectorate the yield of soybeans is eight bushels per acre.

Green manure is seldom used by local farmers. At the Station they are using winter vetch. They have experimented with hairy vetch, winter vetch, Lucerne and milk vetch, but that winter vetch is best here.

We made quite a number of pictures today and such of these as are o. k. follow.



#44477.

A fairly close-up view of
a hand stone mill, used
for grinding beans and
other small grain.

Keljo, Chosen.

Negative #44477.

44478.

A fairly nearby view of a
Korean Buckster with a load
of Chinese cabbage on his
back. Keljo, Chosen.



Negative #44478.



#44479.

A nearby view of a Japanese trained ponpon chrysanthemum, practically a front view.

Keijo, Chosen.

Negative #44479.



Negative #44480.

A nearby view, more or less to the side, of the same plant shown in picture #44479. Keijo, Chosen.



#44481.

View of a laborer trench-
ing in Japanese onions
to blanch them. This is
taken at the nursery
and seed farm just out-
side of Keijo, Chosen.

Negative #44481.



Negative # 44482.

A fairly nearby view of a portion of a three stringer
bamboo pole rack on which rice is cured. Taken at the seed
and nursery farm. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44483.

A fairly nearby view of a portion of a three stringer bamboo rack on which rice, at the seed and nursery farm, is cured. Keijo, Chosen.

Saturday, November 2, 1929.

Left Keijo at 7:30 a. m. for Suigen where we arrived at 8:45 a. m. We went direct to the Agricultural Experiment Station from the railway station. We spent practically the entire day at the Experiment Station in conference with Prof. T. Nagai and other scientific investigators of the station.

We also visited the Forestry School and small Arboretum where we secured seed of some interesting plants.

We also secured two still pictures of fasciated soybeans. Motion pictures were also made of the two fasciated soybeans.



Negative #44484.

A nearby view of fasciated soybean stems. A variety which is being grown at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Suigen, Chosen.

also see 44 443, 44, 45

P. 2779-2780



Negative #44435.

Another nearby view of fasciated soybean stems, a variety which the Agricultural Experiment Station at Suigen, Chosen is growing.

Sunday, November 3, 1929.

This has been a glorious day, by far too fine to remain indoors, but regardless of the condition we were in practically the entire day.

We wrote inventory cards for seed recently collected and put up six parcel post packages for shipment to Washington.

While out for lunch we made three pictures, such of these as are worth while follow.



Negative #44486.

A side street open air flower stand at Keijo, Chosen. These flowers are used mostly in Japanese flower arrangement.



Negative #44467.

A fairly nearby of fruit vendors and their tripod stand racks. Keijo, Chosen.

Monday, November 4, 1929.

We left Keijo at 7:30 a. m. and arrived in Sulgen at 7:45. We took a bus at the station and rode to the old city wall gate, a mile and a half or two miles distance to visit a farmers street market. We thought we would likely find a good collection of locally grown soybeans as well as other farm products.

When we were there, between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was little or nothing to be seen in the above lines. Our efforts in this connection proved a "water hall."

We left Sulgen at 10:25 and arrived at Yeltoho at 11:22. Here we changed cars, leaving there at 11:44 for Jinsen, where we arrived at 12:25. Jinsen is a domestic and foreign shipping port for soybeans and other farm products as well as commercial products.

We met on the train, en route from Sulgen to Yeltoho, the Horticulturist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Sulgen. We asked him in regard to the persimmons of Chosen. A native wild persimmon is growing on Koka Island, a comparatively short distance to the northwest of Jinsen. This, the Professor thinks, is its northwestern limitation. This native wild persimmon is also found at Koryo, on the East Coast. This is its northeastern limitation. Both sections are in the southern district of Chosen.

Persimmons are grown commercially at Shoka and also Chinnampo. Korean varieties are grown at Talkyu. There are two principal Korean varieties of persimmons. Flat type Bانشi, flat persimmon; Pointed type, Choshun, long fruit.

The Professor told us that non-astringent persimmons

are not so hardy as the astringent varieties, and when a non-astringent variety growing south is grown north, the fruit becomes astringent.

We learned at Jinsen that two steamers ply between there and the Island of Koka. They leave, or are scheduled to leave, Jinsen about 4:00 p. m., but really sail more or less with the tide, and they have a 30 foot or more tide. The boats leave Koka on the return trip in the morning. This makes conditions for visiting the Island very unsatisfactory for u s. We had hoped to be able to make this trip but are afraid that it will be impossible under the circumstances.

Train window observations between Yeltoho and Jinsen: At the railway station of Serha we noticed a wisteria on an arbor which appeared to be hanging full of fruit. The country throughout the district noted is rather narrow valleys and rolling hills. The valley land is devoted to the growing of rice primarily, with some kaoliang and other crops. The upland and hillsides to rice when possible; also trucking and peach, pear and apple orchards.

In Jinsen we called at the office of the Prefecture Grain Investigation Society or organization. Here we met Mr. Yujiro Kamiyama, the local director.

Their beans are graded into excellent first, second, third and fourth grades, we secured samples of these grades.

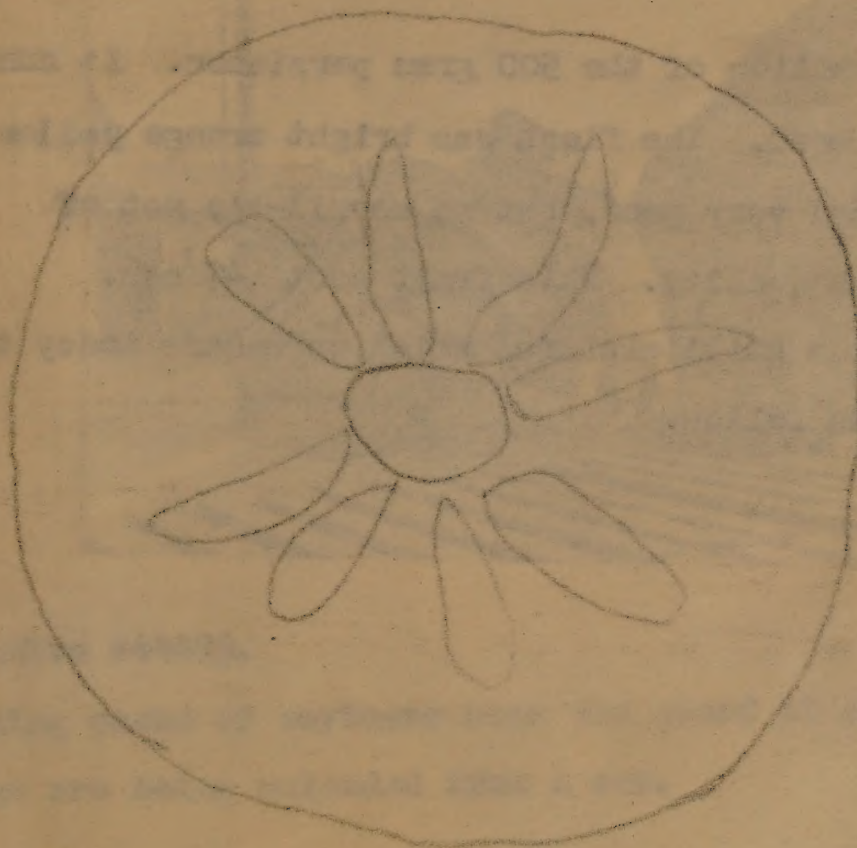
This Inspection Society has 21 branch stations in the prefecture.

We made a few motion picture shots and also tried a few still pictures of loading, piling in ricks, loading in a steamer, etc.

Monday, November 4, 1929 (cont. 2)

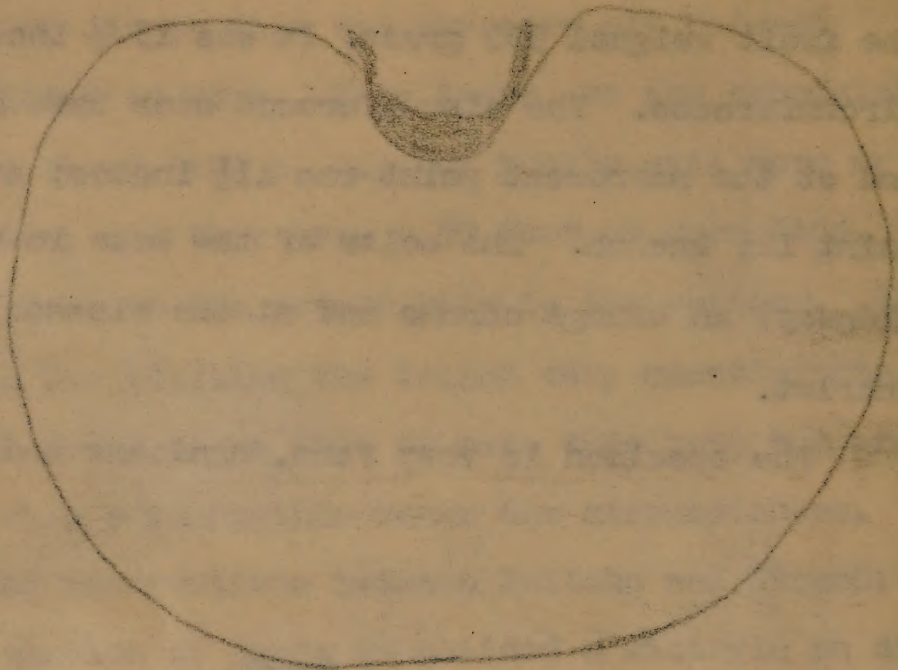
The following is a record of a very large fine persimmon, picked up on a fruit stand by Mr. Morse. The fruit weighed 500 grams. It was $13 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. The circumference over base and blossom end at the narrowest point was $11 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; at the broadest point $12 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The color of the base is (according to Ridgway) an orange chrome and at the blossom end is scarlet.

The specimen is very fine, handsome and attractive.



A cross section of the huge persimmon described above.

See other side of this page for longitudinal section and additional notes.



Longitudinal section of the 500 gram persimmon. It contained two imperfect seed. The flesh was bright orange yellow, juicy, sweet and very good, but we should say not of especially high quality. This fruit cost .47 sen.

Such of the still pictures which were made today that are worth while follow.



Negative #44488.

A nearby of a bale of bamboo hoop material for small tubs and casks.



Negative #44489.

Ricking sacks of soybeans near the wharf at Jinsen, Chosen. These are being unloaded from a car.



Negative #44490.

Loading a cart with sacks of soybeans. Jinsen, Chosen.



Negative #44491.

Loading sacks of soybeans onto a boat. See #44492.

Jinsen, Chosen.



Negative #44492.

Loading sacks of soybeans on a boat by man-power.

See #44491. Taken at Jinsen, Chosen.



Negative #44493.

A good sized rick of soybeans on the wharf at Jinsen.

The sacks and tying are of rice straw. Jinsen, Chosen.

44492

44492

44492

Looking west of station on a road to the south.
The station is on the left, the road on the right.
The station is on the left, the road on the right.

44492

44492

A road to the left of the station, the road on the right.
The station is on the left, the road on the right.

44492

Looking west of station on a road to the south.
The station is on the left, the road on the right.

Tuesday, November 5, 1929.

Spent the day getting off the six parcel post packages put up yesterday. We mailed them to the American Consulate at Tokyo to be sent forward in the Diplomatic Pouch.

We also worked on our October accounts and prepared additional plant material to be packed for shipment at the first opportunity.

Tomorrow we again go into the field in search primarily of a dozen or more Lespedeza which we learned only a few days ago are native of Korea. We believe this collection if it is to be had, would prove interesting and valuable to Dr. A. J. Pieters.

Tuesday, November 2, 1939.

Spent the day working on the six small machines
put up yesterday. He noted that the machines
seem to be most forward in the direction of
the also noted on the other machines and noted
additional plant material to be noted on the
first opportunity.
Therefore we agree to that the first 12 hours
of a dozen or two machines which is known only a few
days ago and note at first. We believe this
it is to be that the first 12 hours and
to Dr. A. A. Brown.

Wednesday, November 6, 1929.

Spent practically the entire day at The Forestal Experiment Station of Government-General of Chosen, Keijo, Chosen, a mile or more to the northeast of the city of Keijo. The Director, we understand, is visiting Europe. However, we met and were cordially received by Mr. Kosuke Fukunaga, Engineer and also Mr. Isao Asakawa, Forest specialist.

They have a herbarium of something like 30,000 sheets.

The nursery ground looks good. The seed beds are clean and in good condition. They use about a 30" bed by about 10 or 12 ' long.

Their pine, spruce and other seedlings look fine. They practice using a thin rice straw matting on the ground over the seed beds. It is placed there after the seed is sown and in most cases the seedlings grow up through the matting. They also use shade and protectors of rush grass.

They have a collection of 15 or more lespedeza. They presented each of us (and one for Dr. Pieters) with a copy of a publication "Lespedeza of Japan and Korea" by T. Nakai, Dr. Sci. Professor of Botany of Tokyo Imperial University, Government Botanist of Chosen. Published by The Forestal Experiment Station of Government-General of Chosen, Keijo, Chosen, 1927. In this publication 27 species are described and many of them illustrated.

In their nursery work, in propagation especially with pines, they stratify for the winter and plant in the spring as soon as the frost is out and soil can be worked. For stratifying they use about a 1'x1'x1' box with the two ends protected with fine mesh wire. They claim to be getting

excellent results by this practice.

We secured more than 20 numbers of seed mostly from the Forestal Station and are promised more.

The temperature gets down as low as -25° Centigrade during the winter and the conditions are rigorous for plant growth.

We are of the opinion that plants adapted for growing here would quite probably be adapted to most of our New England States.

Such of the pictures made today as prove satisfactory follow.



Negative #44494.

A nearby view of a seedling bed of seed covered with a light mat of woven rice straw. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.



#44495.

A nearby view of a bed of nice young pine seedlings which have grown up through a light rice straw mat similar to that shown in #44494. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.

Negative #44495.



Negative #44496.

Mr. H. J. Morse standing by the side of a bed of seedling plants of Leapedeza sp. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.



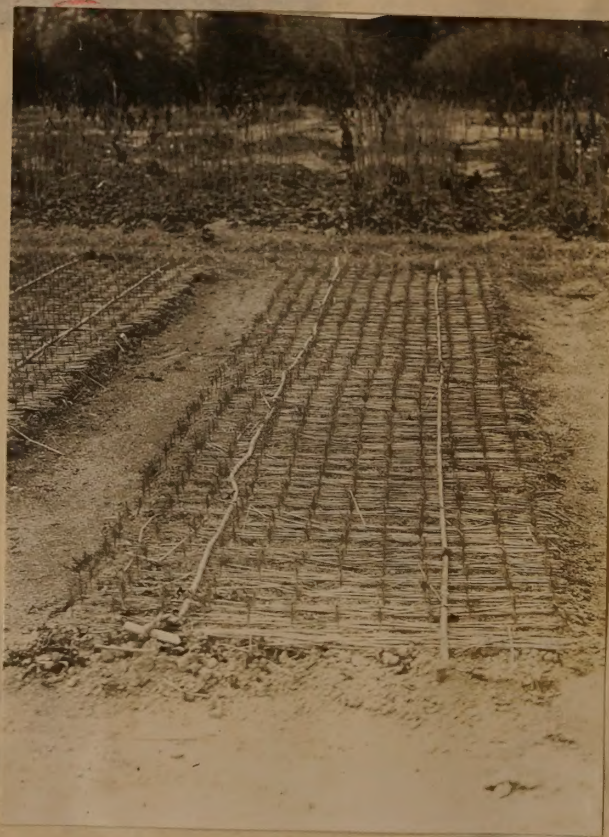
Negative #44497.

#44497.

A nearby view of Hibiscus seedlings which have grown up through a mat of rice straw. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.

#44498.

Nearby view of one and a portion of another seed bed covered with rice straw mats. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44498.



Negative #44499.

A fairly nearby view of a one way slope plant shelter made of rice straw. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.

#44500.

A nearby view of a bed of 10" to 15" seedling spruce with a rice straw mat. Forestal Experiment Station, Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44500.



Negative #44501.

Bean vermicelli drying on a line in the open. Taken on
the outskirts of Keijo, Chosen.

Thursday, November 7, 1929.

Left at 8:50 this morning for Rensen which is some two hour ride by train. We arrived there at 10:54. Rensen is in a comparatively narrow upland valley. The surrounding country is rather rough, rugged; mountains, granitic in character, as is also the valley land to a large extent.

The region is an extensive soybean growing section and we visited it to get pictures and samples of the several varieties said to be grown here.

The day was clear and bright and we found numerous opportunities for making pictures, both still and motion, and hope that our efforts in this connection prove successful. We also secured quite a nice collection of soybean samples.

We walked the distance from Rensen to Zenkoku the next station en route back to Keijo, a distance of some five miles or so, and in addition to getting some additional samples of soybeans we secured seed of several interesting native plants from the wild. Among these was a small lupine #1228 and a tall growing hemerocallus # 1716. Some of the flower stalks of this wild hemerocallus, growing on poor soil among lava rock, were as much as five feet in height. From the location in which these plants were found, we are inclined to believe that it may be the same as the light lemon or canary yellow variety we saw in the vicinity of Karuizawa and of which we sent in plants numbered 696. We also secured seed of a very free fruiting Berberis, we think perhaps Berberis koreana, at the Forestal Station of which we sent in seed under #1705, growing wild the leaves of the young growth of the past season were a most beautiful deep pink to bright red,

and the numerous clusters of small red berries harmonized with the soft gray coloring of the stems and made a most pleasing and attractive effect. We also secured seed of a bright red fruited Ribes, which was new to us, from the wild. We think that perhaps it is the same as we secured a few seed of at the Forestal Station and sent in under #1714., Ribes pascecuculatum. This looks to us like an interesting ribes.

We experienced a fine day and feel that it was also quite a successful one.

The more we see of Chosen the more convinced we become that it is an interesting country for plant exploration work.

Such of the still pictures we made today as turn out to be worth while follow.



Negative #44502.

A nearby view of peeled and sliced daikon on mats along the street drying. Renssen, Chosen.



Negative #44503.

A native tying a sack of soybeans with rice straw rope.

It looks easy! Try it! Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44504.

Another view of the same man shown in the above picture
further advanced with the tying of the sack of soybeans.



Negative #44505.

Another view of the same man at another stage of the soybean sack tying. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44506.

The same man at still another stage of the tying of sacks of soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44507.

The same man in the last stage of the tying of sacks of soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44508 .

At the left, from left to right, Mr. Su yetake and Mr. Morse discussing the sampling and inspection of soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



#44509.

A fairly nearby view of
an inspector attaching his
inspection certificate to
bags of soybeans which have
been inspected. Rensen,
Chosen.

Negative #44509.



Negative #44510.

Loading an ox cart with bags of soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44511.

Lashing the bags of soybeans onto the cart. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44512.

Sampling and inspecting bags of soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



#44513.

Taking samples and inspect-
ing sacks of soybeans.

Rensen, Chosen.

Negative #44513.



Negative #44514.

A rick of sacks of soybeans on the main street of the village
of Rensen, Chosen. Those in the foreground have been inspected,
those in the background have not.



Negative #44515.

Measuring and filling soybeans into bags. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44516.

An oxen eating a feed of chopped kaoliang and soaked or boiled soybeans. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44517.

W. J. Morse examining soybeans in bundles in a farmer's yard. Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44518.

Preparing young mulberry plants for shipment and planting.
Taken near Rensen, Chosen.



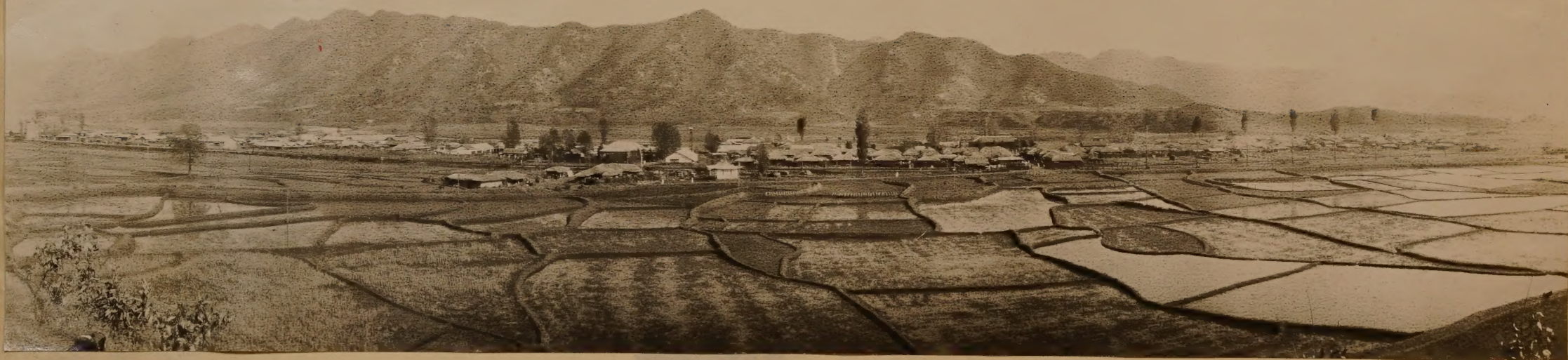
Negative #44519.

A nearby view of a cluster of fruiting branches of a Berberis sp. Seed sent in under #1719. Of a good color and very gree fruiting. Near Rensen, Chosen.



Negative #44520.

A Korean home scene near Ren sen, Chosen.



Neg. # 44521.

Posen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from the mountain side to the south of the village looking across the valley and over the village. This gives a very good idea of the general appearance of that region.



neg. 44522.

Rensen, Chosen.

A panoramic view of a village en route from Rensen to Zupakū.

This is in a rather adverse farming area which we passed through afoot.



Neg-44523.

Rensen, Chosen.

Panoramic view not far from Jukokan, where the land looks poor and not especially well adapted to farming. This is an upland region. The surrounding foothills and mountains were very beautiful. In this region we secured seed of a Hemerocallis.

Friday, November 8, 1929.

Worked until after lunch with the plant material secured yesterday and in preparing a list of plants of which we desire seed or other plant propagating material from Chosen. Also in the preparation of a letter, addressed to Mr. Kosuki Fukunaga, acting in charge of The Forestal Experiment Station of the Government-General of Chosen, requesting their assistance in securing the same.

In the afternoon we went outside the East Gate adjacent to the Forestal Experiment Station and collected seed of wild soybeans and two other legumes.

Today we met with a serious disappointment. As previously noted we arranged, or thought that we had arranged, to secure samples of soybeans, mung beans, adzuki beans, millet, sorghum and buckwheat from the extensive display which we found at the Exposition when we first arrived in Keijo.

This morning we sent Mr. N. Suyetake (our interpreter) to learn how things were progressing and if we could be of any assistance in getting and bagging the material. He returned about 2:00 p. m. with 8 samples of seed, two each of soybeans, mung beans, adzuki beans and two kind of garden beans.

According to the information he secured there was a misunderstanding somewhere. The assistant to the man in charge advised that his understanding was that we only wanted samples of two of the best of these products, and that the remainder of the collection had been returned to the donors.

We realize now that we should have followed our verbal request, when Consul C. H. Stephan, Morse and Dorsett called at the Government-General's office and discussed this matter, with a letter outlining our request and understanding of the matter.

It is a hard blow, for there was a lot of nice things in the exhibit of which we desired and expected to get seed. We will not have to make other arrangements and do the best we can.

We find that many of our troubles, of all kind, in the Orient are very often, if not quite generally, traceable to misunderstanding.

The following letter to Mr. Kosuke Fukunaga, concerning our desire for plant material is self-explanatory and for the purpose, in so far as possible, of guarding against a possible misunderstanding.

November 9, 1929.

7:35 p. m. Funai or Koka, Island of Kokato.

Have just finished a good supper of goose soup with turnips (fine); two large prawns (good); two large breaded wild goose cutlets (good); pickles, also very good.

We, Mr. Suyetake and Dersett, (Horse remained at headquarters to finish up some work) left in front of the Ry. Station, Keijo, at 3:00 p.m. and arrived at the ferry landing on the peninsula at the village of Taushin by the sea, at 5:25. The distance traveled being 36 miles, cost of cab Yen 15.00.

Three men ferried us across the stream (Mr. Suyetake calls it a canal) against an incoming tide. It was pretty hard pulling and took about a half an hour to row across to Koka ferry landing on the Island. We had to walk from there to the village of Koka about two miles. We got a native Korean to carry our luggage consisting of three cameras and one grip of official papers and supplies.

We stopped at the Japanese Inn Ariake, and within about a half hour after our arrival had quite a warm room and a most creditable hot dinner, even if the Inn keepers wife did have to prepare it while nursing her small child. The Inn keepers small daughter, I should think about 8 years of age, served our dinner and did it very nicely indeed.

The country passed through from Keijo to the ferry landing Taushin, on the Chosen side, was through valleys and hills, the valleys where irrigation is possible were covered with rice paddies. Practically all of the rice has been removed from the field to the farmers homes and has

been , is being threshed or is stacked awaiting threshing.

On the non-irrigated higher land, Kaoliang, corn, soybeans and other farm crops had been grown.

We saw a good many small areas planted to soybeans alone and with corn and millet which was being harvested by cutting, or is yet to be harvested.

The hills and mountains are mostly rocky and redish yellow clay and more or less covered with scrub pine, oak and chestnut.

The valley lands looked heavy and rather hard to handle. It was an interesting two hours drive and I enjoyed every moment of the time.

They have a 24 to 30 foot tide here and it was coming in when we arrived. By the time we landed at Koka it was too dark to tell much about the general appearance of the Island or anything at all about the plants except that on both sides of the stream (canal) we saw persimmon trees, cultivated varieties.

Morse advised this morning that last night he met Mr. Oda, Secretary to the Governor-General, who inquired how we were getting along. (He had special reference to our getting grain samples from the collection at the Exposition which we had requested) Morse replied that we were not getting along at all, for we only got two samples of soybeans. Mr. Oda expressed surprise and arranged with Mr. Morse and Mr. Suyetake to call at his office about 10:30 this morning and he would go with them to see one of the principal officials about the matter of taking up with the 13 prefectorates the problem of getting samples for us.

November 9, 1929. Cont. 2.

They attended to this this morning and reported that Mr. Oda had started things moving to get a collection of local as well as commercial varieties of soybeans, also samples of mung beans, adzuki bean, wheat, barley and buckwheat. We will supply the small bags to be sent to the proper authority in each prefectorate.

While Messrs. Morse and Suyetake were attending to this important matter Dorsett was packing and preparing three parcel post packages of seed and plant products for shipment to the American Consulate at Tokyo to be forwarded in the diplomatic pouch to Washington. We got these in the mail before we left Keijo. These went forward under our numbers 64, 65 and 66. We trust that they will reach their destination in good condition and prove interesting and valuable.

We are expecting a good and most interesting day tomorrow.

Sunday, November 10, 1929.

Rumai or Koka, on the Island of Kokato. 8:00 a. m.

Breakfast at the Inn Ariake consisted of the following:

Cabbage, goose soup.

Mustard pickle.

Cucumber pickle.

Eggs and bean curd.

Chinese pepper tree fruit pickled.

Cold broiled wild goose seasoned with shoyu.

Two hard boiled eggs, these were brought in raw but we had them boiled.

Rice.

Tea.

A very good breakfast, not only for agricultural explorers, but for anyone else as well.

We went up to the village society office about 9:00 a.m. this morning. Not finding anyone but an attendant we left our cameras in the compound and strolled out over the hills or mountains to the back of the place. We picked up seed of several interesting plants by the time we returned, which was 10:00.

At this time there were several clerks in the office but the head man had not gotten there.

About 11:00 he showed up. His name is Mr. Min. After the usual greetings, except tea, we left for a stroll into the near-by persimmon section where we saw a number of small plantings of from a dozen to 50 trees or so.

For the most part the trees look to be 50 years or more old. None had fruit or foliage. We saw and secured solons

of six commercial varieties and also of the native wild persimmon which is, we think, without question Diospyros lotus. Of this we not only secured scions but also seed of water sprouts of a stock where an old grafted tree had gone out.

Mr. Kin took us out into the country about five miles to see a tree of wild persimmon which he told us is reported to be 100 years old or more. It was sundown when we reached the place. We tried a picture of the tree, rather distant and nearby of the trunk. (See pictures #44528 and 29.) The tree at a distance of about two feet from the ground measured ^{in circumference} 55½ inches and we estimated it to be about 30 feet in height.

We secured scions of the following, also pictures of the tree from which scions were cut. The varieties of which scions were secured follow:

Banshi, Diospyros kaki. The largest of all. Round or slightly square at base 2" or more across and about 1½" deep. Seedless and astringent.

Taizon Diospyros kaki. About the same size as Banshi but flatter, that is, not so thick.

Choshi Diospyros kaki. A long round pointed fruit, used to a considerable extent for drying, and in the fresh state also. Seedless but astringent.

Shushi Diospyros kaki. Round and medium long and somewhat pointed. This one, with the one of the same name, but considerable larger, are the two best commercial varieties and make up between them 80,000 trees growing on the Island.

Koka Diospyros kaki. A large round fruit fully as large, but not so thick as #1728, and not so abundantly grown.

Kunsenshi Diospyros lotus. Native wild persimmon, fruit astringent, small and very seedy. Used as a stock for the commercial sorts. Not very abundant in the wild state.

Mr. Kin took us about five miles into the country to see a native wild persimmon tree, said to be more than 100 years old. We got within about a mile of the tree when we had to dismount from the auto we were in on account of not being able to cross a narrow bridge over a gully. We then had to make the remainder of the trip afoot. The machine could not wait for our return so we had to return the entire distance on foot. It was after 7:00 p. m. when we got in.

The following date concerning the persimmon industry and its proposed extension, on the Island of Kokato, supplied by Mr. Kin from the records of the Village Society, are most interesting in this connection. See table on the opposite side of this page.

If the program of the extension of kaki growing on this Island, as outlined in the following table, can be carried into effect, it will show not only an enormous increase in the number of trees, but also a wonderfully efficient organization.

During the day we made quite a number of still pictures. Such of them as develop up o. k. and are really worth while follow.

Name of Village	Table showing number of houses	No. of buildings	addition 1922	addition 1929	addition 1930	addition 1931	addition 1932	addition 1933	Total no. of houses 1933
Furukawa	402	4,326	704	704	804	804	804	4,026	8,346
Sengen "	340	1,231	680	680	680	680	680	3,400	4,632
Budono "	367	2,550	734	734	730	730	730	3,670	6,220
Kischo "	89	485	178	178	178	178	178	890	1,375
Kado "	647	2,500	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294	1,294	6,470	8,970
Ryodo "	742	3,435	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	7,420	10,855
Mitake "	442	3,820	884	884	884	884	884	4,420	8,240
Kasun "	641	2,992	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182	1,182	6,410	9,382
Ryogi "	390	2,199	780	780	780	780	780	3,900	6,091
Sakurai "	181	1,505	362	362	362	362	362	1,810	3,315
Kagari "	103	556	206	206	206	206	206	1,030	1,586
Sakabe "	26	83	52	52	52	52	52	260	343
Sanyan "	632	375	1,164	1,164	1,164	1,164	1,164	6,320	8,695
Sito "	96	190	192	192	192	192	192	960	1,150
Total	5,098	26,228	10,196	10,196	10,196	10,196	10,196	50,980	77,208

This is the proposed plan of the acquisition of Kado Island, Shimonoseki.



Negative #44524.
View from the back door of the restaurant where we had
dinner. Kokato, on the Island of Koka, Chosen.

#44525.

A fairly nearby view of a
persimmon tree which bears
medium long and round fruit.
Scions from this tree were
numbered 1724.

Koka, Island, Chosen.



Negative #44525.



Negative #44526.

View from a bridge over a canal in the village on one of the main streets with many "oiko" or man packs of fuel brush from the mountains. Koka Island, Chosen.



Negative #44527.

A fairly close up of several man packs of fuel brush from the mountains. Koka Island, Chosen.



Negative #44528.

This tree is reported to be more than 100 years of age.
See #44529. Seed of this is numbered 1731. Several miles
from Koka, Chosen.

#44529.

A nearby view of a portion
of the base of the tree
shown in #44528.

Koka, Chosen.



Negative #44529.



Negative #44530.

Large bales of soybeans in a farmers yard near the village of Koka.
Koka Island, Chosen.

#44531.

A native variety, rather flat.

Scions sent in under #1723.

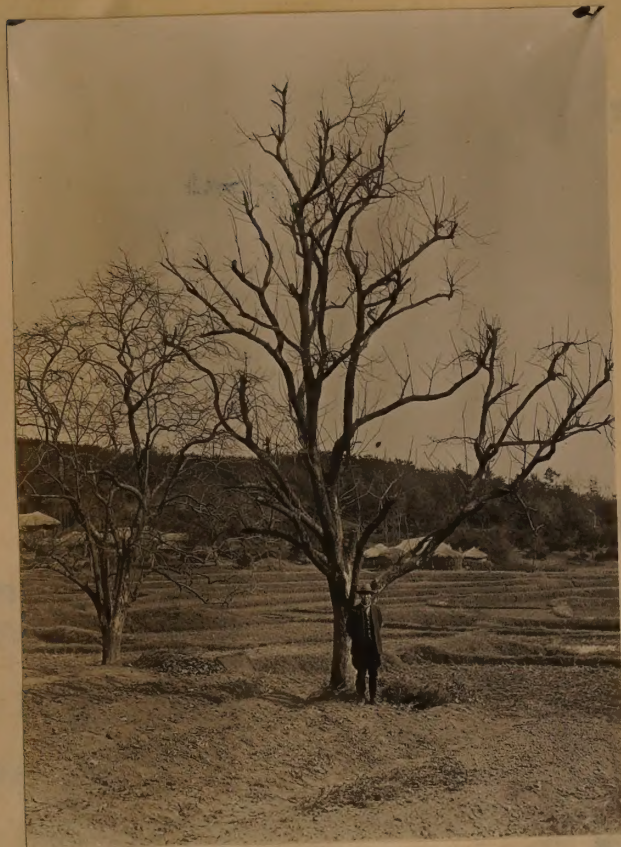
Diospyros kaki.

Near the village of Kekkuri,

Koka Island, Chosen.



Negative #44531.



#44532.

A flat astringent persimmon.
Scions secured from this
tree and sent in under
our #1729. Koka Island,
Chosen.

Negative #44532.



Negative #44533.

Picking a few soy beans from large bundles at a farm house.
Koka Island, Chosen.



Negative #44534.

Korean farmers standing in front of large bundles of soybeans. This is the only region where we have seen such large bundles. Koka Island, Chosen.

#44535.

A flat fruited persimmon known locally as Taizon. Scions were given #1727, secured from this tree. Koka, Island, Chosen.



Negative #44535.



Negative #44536. Diospyros sp. Perslammun, kaki.

A long fruited local variety of Koka Island, Chosen. Scions were secured from this tree.

#44537.

Diospyros kaki, Perslammun.

Variety Choshi. Long pointed
Scions went in under #1728,
from this tree. Koka
Island, Chosen.



Negative #44537.



Negative #44538. Diospyros lotus. Wild persimmon.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of the native wild persimmon. Koka Island, Chosen.

Negative #44539.

Diospyros kaki. Persimmon.

Long rather narrow persimmons drying in the open.

Koka Island, Chosen.



Negative #44539.

2939



neg. # 44540. Landscape.

Rekkuri, Koba Island, Chosen.

Panoramic picture showing a portion of the small valley and the surrounding rolling hills and mountains.



neg. #44541. Landscape. Kookura, Kooka Island, Chosen.

Panoramic view taken from near where #44540 was taken but looking in another direction. It shows quite well the general character and appearance of this region.



neg. # 44543.

Kokato Village, Koka Island, Chosen.

Panoramic view from almost in front of the office of the Village Society of Agriculture. The modeling here is over done, still a very good impression can be gotten from the picture, of the country.



Neg. # 47543. Landscape. Koko Village, Koko Island, Chosen.

Panoramic view from a highway looking toward the village. It is in a narrow valley surrounded by low rolling hills.

Monday, November 11, 1929.

Cloudy this morning and damp and quite cold. We visited a number of grain shops in the village in company with Mr. Kin, and picked up a few samples.

About 10:30 we hit the trail for the village of Kokan where between 12 and 1 o'clock we are due to board a small boat en route for Jinsen, and from there we return by train to Keijo. We botanized across to Kokan and picked up a few things. Left Kokan at 1:15 p. m. and arrived at Jinsen at 3:00 p. m.

Left Jinsen at 4:25 arrived Soshu, where we got off to get seed of a wisteria at that station which on our way to Jinsen on the fourth we noticed was hanging full of fruit.

This seed goes in under #1741. We left Soshu at 6:12 and arrived at Keijo at 6:30 p. m.

The past two days were exceptionally interesting and we secured seed and scions of quite a nice lot of plant material.

Sunday, November 10, 1940

I left my room at 10:30 and went to the
 kitchen to see if I could find anything to eat.
 I found a box of cereal and a can of soup.
 I ate the cereal and drank the soup.
 I then went to the bathroom and took a shower.
 I then went to the kitchen and made a sandwich.
 I ate the sandwich and drank some water.
 I then went to the living room and sat on the couch.
 I read a book and watched the news on the radio.
 I then went to bed at 11:00.

Tuesday, November 12, 1939.

Today Morse and Mr. Suyetake, the interpreter, called at the Forestral Station and presented our request (in the form of a letter) for seed and plant material which we would like to secure.

They also delivered the bags to Mr. H. Yamamoto who is getting for us a collection of soybeans and other seed from each of the 13 prefectures of Chosen.

Dorsett packed plant material and seed and this afternoon got off parcel post packages #'s 67 and 68, addressed to the U. S. American Consulate at Tokyo, Japan, to be included in the outgoing diplomatic pouch for Washington.

We have been so rushed with more important work that we have not had time to write in regard to our two last parcel post shipments, and we are off again tomorrow. So it is difficult to say when we will be in a position to write specific notes concerning this shipment, but just as soon as possible it will be attended to.

At the station of Tokyo, we saw a lot of the night of the whole lot of the specimens. Some of the lot of the specimens of the lot of the specimens were also seen to be in very good condition.

Also we saw a lot of the lot of the specimens. Some of the lot of the specimens were also seen to be in very good condition.

We saw a lot of the lot of the specimens. Some of the lot of the specimens were also seen to be in very good condition.

Thursday, November 14, 1935.

Left at 10:00 AM for the field station.

The weather was clear and the temperature was 70°F.

We arrived at the field station at 11:30 AM.

The station is located in the mountains.

They also collected some plants in the morning.

While waiting for the collection of plants, we went to the lake.

There were many fish in the lake.

They collected some fish in the lake.

They also collected some plants in the morning.

They collected some fish in the lake.

They collected some plants in the morning.

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Wednesday, November 13, 1929.

Left Keijo at 9:05 this morning for a field exploration trip to Sharlin, Chosen and vicinity. It was clear and pleasant when we boarded our train and the indications were for a clear bright day. However, an hour or two later it clouded up and it was more or less cloudy throughout the day. We made several panoramic pictures en route from the car window and one still pictures. See pictures # 44544, 44554, 44555, 44556 and 44557. These pictures made from the train window at different villages along the route, if good, will not only prove interesting but will also serve to give a pretty good idea of general appearance of the section and country. We arrived at Sharlin at 1:41 p. m.

The following window notes en route, will not only prove interesting but will give something of an idea of the country, its horticultural and agricultural activities and with the pictures, will give any one who may read this account of our trip, a fairly good idea of conditions and what we observed en route.

At the station of Shuishoku, we saw at the right of the train (as we were proceeding) quite a good sized nursery of flowering cherry trees which appeared to be in very good condition.

Rice paddies passed in the early morning where there was standing water, were covered with a thin sheet of ice, and there was evidence of a heavy frost.

We arrived at Schizan at 9:40 a. m. This is a rolling country with numerous small valleys, low rolling hills and in the background tall mountains.

Mulberries are grown here to a considerable extent and also chestnuts to some extent. A short distance from here the country is more or less barren with more or less scattered farming activities, but a little farther on we entered a rather broad valley where conditions were apparently better and farming activities much more numerous.

At Bunzan Station where we arrived at 10:07 a. m. we made our first panoramic picture from one of the car windows to the right. It shows the valley in the foreground, with bundles of rice on paddy ridges; further back a native village, and back of this the rolling hills and mountains sparsely covered (as they were practically throughout the entire distance traveled) with low rolling hills backed by towering rugged mountains. Between Bunzan and Chotan (where we were October 30th) we saw numerous ginseng plantings with their interesting slanting shelters of rough rice straw mats.

From Chotan on, the country is new to us, and naturally somewhat more interesting. For a while we passed numerous ginseng plantings and also saw rice bundles ricked and stacked on rice paddies, as well as about the village houses. We also observed that in this region wheat is grown in furrows.

At 10:40 a. m. we pulled into Kaijo and noticed on a siding near the railway track what looked to be about a car load of bamboo poles (see picture #44544). These poles, quite probably, were shipped in from the Main Island. Peaches are growing here to a considerable extent. It apparently is an important ginseng growing region. We observed that here the rice stacks are higher than the ones we have been seeing elsewhere.

We rolled into Dojo at 10:57 a.m. A village in a com-

Wednesday, November 13, 1929 (cont. 2)

paratively narrow valley in a farming area which does not look to be very productive.

Keisei, Chosen, is a village in the mountains and evidently a shipping point for quick lime. The surrounding hills and more or less distant mountains are covered with scrub pine and oak interspersed in places with young larch perhaps planted. We see here, in one or two instances, and have previously seen a few, where farmers are plowing rice paddies presumably in preparation for the planting of wheat.

At Kinko, where we arrived at 11:30 a. m., we saw several good sized plantings of apples. To the right of the railway at Kanepo, which we reached at 11:45 a. m., is a broad expanse of valley area with a large portion unirrigated. Here we saw some good sized plantings of apples and at the railway station huge piles of sacks of soybeans awaiting shipment.

Kosul, where we arrived at 12:05 p. m. is a village surrounded by mountains. The landscape attracted our attention, the light was fairly good, so we made two panoramic pictures #44556, out of a window on the left of the train, and #44557 out of one on the right.

At 1:15 p. m. we pulled into the station at Seikei. It is in a rather narrow valley surrounded by rolling low hills and somewhat higher mountains. This is not a prosperous looking agricultural section. Here and at several other places we saw soybeans in bundles piled in rows 2 or 3 abreast. Where irrigation is possible, rice is grown,

but the stubble of this does not impress one that the crop or yield was good. We saw here and have seen in other places along the route, numerous small plantings of cotton.

Shinbozan is in a rolling hill country with mountains in the background. At 1:41 p. m. we pulled into Sharlin, our destination. As we approached the village we saw several very good sized plantings of apples. In one to the right some of the trees were loaded with bright red fruit and there was a gang of men at work picking them.

We went to a nearby inn and left our grips and then hit the trail for the Experiment Station, which, we were told, was not far distant. Just before arriving at the entrance, a Mr. Clark overtook us and introduced himself. He is working with Mr. Cartright on the corn borer of the Orient.

We went in to the office with him and met Mr. and Mrs. Cartright, Mr. Yoshikawa, Mr. Goto. We also met Dr. N. Takahashi, the director, who met us cordially and was very affable and pleasant. He explained to us the three crop in two year practice which originated here, we are told.

It is a ridge and burrow practice. Italian millet is planted on the ridge in early spring then fall wheat, which is fertilized with some organic fertilizer. When the wheat is harvested that area is ridged and planted to soybeans, which are harvested that fall. The crops which may be grown in this way include the following: buckwheat, mung beans, soybeans, millet, wheat and adzuki beans. The wheat is always sown in the furrows and the others on the ridges.

They are testing about 300 varieties of soybeans at the Station and we have been promised samples of these. We

Wednesday, November 13, 1929 (cont. 3).

will also try and get native and locally developed varieties of wheat, barley and buckwheat.

Dr. Takahashi went with us to a section on the outskirts of Shariin where we made a number of feet of motion pictures as well as quite a number of still pictures.

Tomorrow the Doctor is going to show us the use of a two-oxen Korean plow and will also stage for us to photograph, a soybean planting scene characteristic of the general practice in this region.

Such of the pictures made today which turn out to be worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44544. Bambusa sp. Bamboo. Kaijo, Chosen.
View from the car window across the tracks to piles of bamboo along the railway. It is also a landscape view.



#44545.

Ridges and furrows for
wheat planting in the
furrows at the Experiment
Station at Shariin,
Chosen.

Negative #44545.



Negative #44546, Flailing. Shariin, Chosen.

A Korean farmer and his wife flailing out soybeans.



Negative #44547. Soja max. Soybean hay. Sharlin, Chosen.
Korean farmers' wives bundling soybean straw after the beans
have been flailed out.

#44548.

Soja max. Soybeans in the
straw. Sharlin, Chosen.
A good sized pile of soybeans,
unthreshed.



Negative #44548. Soja max.



Negative #44549. Soja max. Soybeen. Shariin, Chosen.

A Korean farmers wife raking bean straw from the flailed out beans.



Negative #44550. Soja max. Soybeans. Shariin, Chosen.

Korean farmers at work cleaning soybeans which have been flailed out.



Negative #44551. Soja max. Soybeans. Sharlin, Chosen.
Winnowing soybeans by means of a piece of matting.



Negative #44552. Miso. Sharlin, Chosen.
Balls of soybean mash prepared to grow the culture and make
miso.



Negative #44553. Fertilizer. Shariin, Chosen.

The open sided straw thatched shed has stored under it
litter for fertilizer.



neg. # 44554.

Landscape.

Buryon, Chosen.

Panoramic view from the car window at this station. It shows a broad expanse of valley with mountains in the distance. The railway track here is straight and not curved as shown here.



Neg. # 44555: Landscape.

Nansen, Chosen.

Panoramic picture from car window showing near the center to the left large piles of rocks of soybeans. The foot hills and mountains are just back of the village.



neg. # 44556.

Landscape.

Wosui, Chosen.

Panoramic picture taken from the train window here on the left as we were traveling, to show in so far as we could the general appearance and outline of the country. See # 44557.



Neg. # 44557.

Landscape.

Kosui, Chosen.

Panoramic view from a window on the right side of the train.

See # 44556.

Thursday, November 14, 1929.

We called at the Experiment Station again this morning and found Dr. Takahashi ready to demonstrate for us the common Korean practice of planting soybeans in this section, so that we could try to get still and motion pictures of the several practices.

The first method he showed us was the planting in 4' hills on ridges among other crops. Opening the hill with a short handled hoe and dropping the beans, several (three or four) in a hill and covering with the hand hoe.

Planting thickly, 6" to 8" apart in the row for grain or other purposes. Opening the hole with the heel, dropping the beans and covering with the feet..

The Doctor also demonstrated for us the use of the Korean double and single oxen plow in preparing land for seeding. From what we could see in a trial of this kind, the Korean plow does excellent work and perhaps for the Korean method of farming is superior to an Eastern plow.

We secured still and motion pictures of the operation in both demonstrations.

In the afternoon we visited a nearby village and tried photographing scenes and operations in the making of soybean mash balls for the home manufacture of soybean miso and soy-sauce.

Such of the pictures made today as turn out to be worth while for including in this report follow.



Negative #44553.

Planting soybeans on the side of ridges by means of a small short handled hoe. Sharlin Agricultural Experiment Station, Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44559.

Another and a little closer view of women planting soybeans on the side of ridges with a small short handled hoe.

Sharlin Agricultural Experiment Station, Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44560.

Planting soybeans by means of making a depression with the heel dropping in the beans and covering them with the foot. Shariin Agricultural Experiment Station, Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44561.

View of the laboratory building from directly in front of it. Shariin Agricultural Experiment Station, Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44562.

A Korean team, plow and plowman. Shariin Agricultural
Experiment Station, Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44563.

A nearby view, in the first row left to right: Tenjan, soy-sauce and Kanjan; back row, left to right, two balls of freshly made bean mash, on the right, two made three weeks or more ago, these are pretty well cracked and covered with mould. Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44564.

Same as #44563 except that the miso jar has been introduced here. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44565.

A Korean ridging farm land for sowing soybeans using a large plow and two oxen. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44566.

Front view of ridging land with oxen. Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44567.

A nearby view of a Korean plow. Shariin, Chosen.



Negative #44568.

Opening a furrow with a single oxen and plow. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44569.

Opening a furrow with a single ox and plow. Coming toward the camera. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44570.

A nearby of a Korean small plow. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44571.

Pouring boiled soybeans into a wooden mortar for crushing.

Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44572.

Crushing the boiled soybeans in a wooden mortar with a wooden pestle for use in making Miso balls for the growing of curing bacteria. Sharin, Chosen.

#44573.

A nearby view of the hand crushing of the boiled soybeans preparatory to making the mesh into balls.



Negative #44573.



Negative #44574.

In the foreground a Korean woman working the mashed beans into balls similar to the ones in the background which are more than three weeks old. Sharlin, Chosen.



Negative #44575.

A Korean farmer's wife working the mashed soybeans into balls similar to the ones in the background, which are already more than two weeks old and are full of moulds and bacteria, which apparently are necessary for the making of Miso.



Negative #44576.

A nearby view of the new and the old. From left to right, the first two are the newly made miso bean balls and the two with the strings tied about them are more than two weeks old, they are cracked and already pretty well covered with moulds of various kind and also, presumably bacteria of various kinds. Shariin, Chosen.

44567

44576

S
401

Friday, November 15, 1929.

This has been the "gala" day of our trip thus far.

This morning we went out to the Experiment Station to seed Dr. Takahashi and with him called at the village of Prefecture Grain Inspection Office here in Shariin. There we saw samples of soybeans and the grades. Dr. Takahashi arranged for one of the men at the office to accompany us to the five day period (that is, once every five days) farmers market here in Shariin. It was a most interesting experience. There was a regular grain section (exclusive of rice) also a special one for rice and a section for vegetables and fruit. All were crowded. In fact so much so that it was with some difficulty that we got around to inspect the products in which we were especially interested.

We secured one sample of barley, two of buckwheat and about 20 of soybeans.

The vegetables noted were as follows:

Ginger, in variety.

Chinese cabbage, in variety.

Red peppers.

Onions in variety.

Dioscorea.

Garlic in variety.

Burdock.

Soybean sprouts.

Japanese celery.

Sweet potatoes.

Fruit.

Apples, in variety.

Fruit, continued.

Persimmons, in variety.

Jujubes.

Pears, Japanese, in variety.

Oranges, tangerines.

We tried a motion picture shot of a portion of the grain market.

At 1:45 p. m. we all boarded the train for Kokaikoshu, a half an hour or so's ride from Sharlin to the north.

We arrived at Kokaikoshu at 2:30 p. m., where we went to visit one of the large soybean sections. There we visited three concerns where they were receiving, grading, sacking and storing away in storage houses soybeans. We secured samples of their special varieties and still and motion pictures of some of their equipment and supplies, as well as of several of their operations.

At the last commercial place visited they have 3,000 cho of land, about 7,350 acres, devoted to soybean culture. 15,000 koku of seed is required for the annual seeding. The yield for the 3,000 cho is 53,400 koku or 267,000 bushels, (we question this yield as it gives over 36 bu. per acre, far beyond the yields in Japan or Manchuria).

The two-bushel bags which are the ones mostly used, cost them .27 sen each. Sugar bags of gunny sacking, of which they use a small percent, cost them .35 sen each. See pictures #44586 and 44587 of the rice straw bags.

The present price of beans is as follows:

Extra (mostly Oiyakukon A1 variety, large beans)

Yen 18.00 per koku (5 bushels). 1st grade, Yen 17.00 per koku.

Friday, November 15, 1929. (cont. 2).

2nd grade, Yen 16.00 per koku; and 3rd grade, Yen 15.50 per koku.

This is also a large and important apple growing section. It is estimated that there are upwards of 15,000 cho, 36,750 acres, devoted to apple growing in the region. They grow from 10 to 15 varieties.

Of the average grade, 100 apples are packed in a box. 1st grade, 75 to 80, and lower than average something more than 100 apples are packed to a box. It was too late when we visited the packing house to see the packing or get any additional information.

We are including, at the end of today's notes, exhibit A and B of apple box labels, in color, which may prove to be of interest to the reader. These are pretty good ocular evidence that the Koreans and Japanese have learned the value of poster advertising.

We left Kokaikoshu on our return trip to Shariin at 6:37 p. m., and arrived at Shariin at 7:72. The train was 30 minutes late. This is our first experience of being on a late train in Japan.

We had Dr. N. Takahashi and the special grain inspector of the local society, with us for dinner and enjoyed a most pleasant evening.

Such of the still pictures made today which prove to be worth while for this report follow.

朝鮮名産

礪黄州リンゴ



標

録

朝鮮黄州

合資
會社
黄州果樹園



電話 長六番
振替口座京城一四九〇一番



САДОВОДСТВО "КОО
МУ.КАЗЮЭНЬ"
СТАНЦИЯ КОМУНА
ЛИНИИ КРЕЙТСЕНЬ
КОРЕЙСКОЙ ДОРОГИ

КАИДЖОУНЭНЬ, СТАНЦИЯ,
КАИФЖО, ЗУИКООУНЭНЬ,
СТАНЦИЯ, ЗУИКОО,
НАНЬСЕНЬНОУНЭНЬ,
СТАНЦИЯ, НАНЬСЕНЬ
КОНТОРА ВЪ КЕНЬНИХО.



合資
會社
朝鮮
黃州
黃州
果樹園

電話 長六番
振替口座京城一四九〇一番

分園

京義線開城

開城農園

電話二四四番
振替口座京城一四九〇一番

京義線瑞興

瑞興農園

電話二四四番
振替口座京城一四九〇一番

京義線南川

南川農園

京義線平壤

平壤農園

殿

數個 目量 種品

個詰

入



Negative #44577. Farm pack animal. Kokaikoshu, Chosen.
A nearby view of a Korean farm animal and pack saddle in place.



Negative #44578. Soja max. Ox mesh of soybeans. Kokaikoshu, Chosen. A nearby view of a Korean farm animal eating a feed of boiled soybeans and chopped kaoliang stems. This is a common feed in this region. See #44579.



Negative #44579. Soja max. Soybean. Kokaikoshu, Chosen.
 looking in
 A nearby view/in the nose bag shown in #44578.



Negative #44580. Street scene. Kokaikoshu, Chosen.
 A street scene in this village. The stocks of grain are
 for the most part rice.



Negative #44581. *Brassica* sp. Chinese cabbage. Kokai-koshu, Chosen. A Korean bringing in an oxen load of Chinese cabbage.



Negative #44582. Soja max. Soybean grading. Kokaikoshu, Chosen. At work at a commercial establishment cleaning, grading and sacking soybeans.



Negative #44583. Soja max. Sacking soybeans. Kokaikoshu, Chosen. Another view showing primarily the sacking of the cleaned and graded beans.



Negative #44584. Soja max. Soybeans. Kokaikoshu, Chosen. A rather nearby view of one of the graders through which soybeans are running.



Negative #44585. Soja max. Soybeans. Kokaikosku, Chosen.

A nearby view of one of the soybean graders in operation.

It is simply a gravity machine.



Negative #44586. Oriza sp. Rice straw bags. Kokaikosku,

Chosen. A nearby view of rice straw bags which are almost universally used for soybeans.



Negative #44587. Soja max. Soybeans. Kokaikoshu, Chosen.

A nearby view of a two bushel sack of soybeans with the first tie. To the right is a coil of rice straw rope used in tying about the sacks when filled. The regulation tie is 4 times about the perpendicular way and two the equitorial.



Negative #44588. Soja max. Soybeans. Kokaikoshu, Chosen.

Grading soybeans at a commercial dealer's place.

Saturday, November 16, 1929.

Left Sharlin at 8:50 this morning for Heijo, where we arrived at 11:30 a. m.

We had a very funny experience in the station at Sharlin, which by the way proved most advantageous for us.

As we walked into the station a short time before train time Dorsett saw a young American who acted as though he was going to speak. However, he did not. Shortly after this Morse made some remark to the effect that he looked something like a Russian. Dorsett said he thought he was an American, and started for some reason, he does not know why, to walk about the station. He observed a small grip and suit case on a bench on the far side of the station and strolled over that way. The suit case was unlocked and slightly open. He noticed a steamer panter on the end and curiosity prompted him to go closer to find out to whom it belonged. The name was "N. Lutz". Dorsett strolled back and reported the find to Morse, and remarked that he thought that more there likely it belonged to the young man. In a few moments Morse remarked that he believed that was the name of the man Dr. J. B. Park, of the Ohio State University, had given him a letter to before we left for Japan. We both strolled back to where the grip and suit case were (the young man was still awaiting the opening of the ticket window). While discussing the proposition a lady nearby, who previous to this had not been noticed either by Dorsett or Morse, arose and introduced herself as Mrs. Lutz of Heijo. She proved to be the wife of the man to whom Morse had a letter for. She and the young man (a teacher of music in the Union Christian College at Heijo)

with a Mrs. Rhodes, a missionary teacher of music from Keijo, had given a musical the evening before. Mrs. Rhodes had gone to Heijo after the entertainment where she has a son and daughter in the Union Christian College. Mrs. Lutz and Mr. Maulsberry, the young man referred to, were on their way back to their home in Heijo.

We got quite well acquainted on the way up and after lunch we called at their home, where we met Mr. Lutz. He took his Ford car and his secretary (a young fellow who speaks Japanese, English and Korean), Dorsett, Morse and Guyetake, our interpreter, for a drive to a number of seed dealers, where we got some nice samples of soybeans. He drove us out to the Heian-Nando Shubyajo (Heian Prefecture Agriculture Experiment Station) where we met Mr. Sora Gura, the gentleman in charge. He showed us their collection of soybean samples and we arranged for him to send small samples of the ones grown this year, to us at the Sankaido Building in Tokyo.

Mr. Lutz put in the entire afternoon with us and will take us out over the country tomorrow.

Without this little coincidence noted, we would not, the chances are, have met Mr. Lutz, for while Morse had a letter to him he had left it with his effects in Keijo. When we left, we did not expect to get up this far and the fact that Mr. Lutz was here had slipped Morse's memory.

The sun was shining when we left Shariin this morning, but a haze hung over the mountains. Everything, when we first got out this morning, was covered with a heavy white frost.

The following train window notes may prove of interest

Saturday, November 16, 1929. Cont. 2.

to those who may be sufficiently interested to look this over.

The country between Sharlin and Chinson, where we arrived at 9:20 is of a more or less rolling prairie and upland with nearby and distant hills and mountains. To us it does not appear to be very well adapted to agricultural operations.

Chinson is a small village among rolling hills and mountains. Areas, where water was available, were in rice. The paddy fields in this region are not very abundant. Out of here a short distance we saw a fairly good sized young apple orchard and a little further on the apple orchard plantings of trees of different ages were fairly numerous, and looked to be in very good condition.

Kokaikoshu is not only a village of considerable size, but also the central shipping point for quite an extended apple industry in this region. We were here yesterday, November 15, 1929, on the soybean mission and late in the evening visited one of the apple packing establishments.

At Koidkyo Station, where we arrived at 10:20 we made a panoramic picture. (See next page) In the foreground to the left is shown a portion of a good sized apple orchard and on the right a small planting of peaches. Back of these plantings are the rolling hills, brown and almost barren.

Here and previously in orchards elsewhere, we observed two methods practiced of supporting overbearing apple tree branches. One is by tying the overbearing branches to branches higher up in the tree. The other is to lash a good strong pole a little taller than the tree, to the central portion of the

29031



Neg # 44593.

Rokkys, Chosen -

At the center and left is a good sized apple orchard.
It is fine the way this camera curves steel railway
tracks!

Saturday, November 16, 1929 (cont. 3)

tree and then with rice straw rope, one end tied to the overbearing branch while the other end is tied near or about the top of the pole. This appears to us to be a cheap and very effective way of supporting overbearing branches of fruit trees.

Chuma Station. We made a panoramic picture here (see next page) looking west over the valley and foothill country. This picture shows something of the general appearance of the region as well as the contour of the country.

The country passed through for a considerable distance out of here, is a broken and rolling valley and low hill country, which to us does not appear to be especially well adapted for agricultural purposes.

At 11:00 a. m. we pulled into Rikho, a rather small village in a rolling low hilly country, quite similar to that we have been running through for some little distance.

During the last 30 minutes ride, before reaching Heijo at 11:30 a. m. there was little of interest to relate.

On arrival at Heijo we were, as is quite frequently the case, met at the exit gate by a secret service police, and were detained for fully 30 minutes while Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter, gave our pedigree and explained our appearance on the scene. After this gentleman was satisfied, we took a taxi to a Japanese Inn. It was full so we went to the Heijo Railway Hotel.

After lunch another secret service man called for additional information and to inquire if we were with Mr. N. I. Vavilov. It seems that he was either coming here or word concerning an



Neg. # 44594-

Chinha, Chosen.

Panoramic view looking west from the Railway Station showing a broad and extensive valley area, with rather distant rolling hills.

intended visit here, had been sent to the Heljo office and that in some way Dorsett and Morse's names became associated with his. On this account we lost $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours.

After satisfying the second officer we, as previously stated, called on Mr. & Mrs. H. Lutz, at the Union Christian College.

Sunday, November 17, 1929.

This morning when we awoke at 7:00 a. m. everything outside was covered with snow and it was snowing hard. By 8:30 it had stopped, but it was cloudy and cold.

Mr. D. N. Lutz called for us about 10:00 a. m. in his Ford and we drove out into the mountains some 15 or more miles to the N. W. of Heijo.

We collected seed of several soybeans and also found a number of miscellaneous wild plants. One of them, a rather low growing lespedeza, of the Korean lespedeza type. We have collected this on several occasions in other places. Mr. Lutz is using it for hay and is paying Yen 16.00, or about \$8.00 per ton, for this wild plant for hay. We collected seed of another species growing 36" to 40" in height which we do not recall having seed before.

Mr. Lutz tells us that milk sells for .50 sen per quart; also that Korean farmers expend Yen 10,000,000.00 annually for soybean oil cake for fertilizer.

Today's snow is the first we have seen in the Orient since our arrival.

We made a shot of motion pictures, also a few still pictures today. Such of the latter as turn out to be worth while for this report follow.



Negati ve #44589.

A nearby view of a vessel of mungbean sprouts and left of soybean sprouts and curd on right. Heijo, Chosen.

#44590.

we stopped on the highway to make this picture.

Here the blacksmiths take no chances. Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44590.



Negative #44591.

Two Korean men and a woman working millet dough for making millet bread. We understand that rice bread is made in the same way. See #44592. Taken at Fusenmen, Chosen.

#44592.

A nearby view of the working of the bread dough shown in picture #44591.



Negative #44592.

44537

44531

44533

44532

Monday, November 18, 1929.

We strolled through a portion of the park this morning and found it poor picking. We saw practically no shrubs and little besides pines and black locust.

As a result of this effort we decided to visit the retail grain merchants, in so far as we could, and pick up anything new in soybeans or other grains.

We spent the remainder of the morning at this and succeeded in getting quite a collection of samples of soybeans, one of spring wheat, one of castor oil beans, one of barley and one of buckwheat.

We also made a number of still pictures, which if they turn out o. k. will be interesting and useful.

After lunch we drove to the station and took the 2:31 p. m. train for Keijo, where we arrived at 8:50 p.m.

It began snowing shortly after we pulled out of Heijo and continued off and on most of the evening. Shortly before we got to Keijo it rained, but when we got to Keijo it had stopped, though the streets were wet showing that rain had quite recently fallen.

Such of the pictures as turn out o. k. and are worthy of being included in this report follow.



Negative #44595.

Crocks of soybean curd and jars of bean sprouts. Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44596.

A nearby view of a jar of mung bean sprouts on the left and soybean sprouts on the right. Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44597.

A nearby view of a tray of bean curd. Heijo, Chosen.

Soja max.



Negative #44598.

W. J. Morse holding up a grain dealer for samples of

soybeans. Hei jo, Chosen, Soja Max.



Negative #44599.

A close-up view of low rice straw grain display baskets.
The one in front is soybeans, the one further back is rice.
Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44600.

Bean sprouts and miscellaneous other vegetables.

Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44601.

W. J. Morse in his glory! His hand is in a basket of fine looking soybeans. Heijo, Chosen.



Negative #44602.

Showing a corner in a small open air market. Most of the roots are daikons. Heijo, Chosen.

44601

44602

Tuesday, November 19, 1929.

Put in the entire day at headquarters writing up and packing for shipment the seed and plant material secured on our last trip into the field.

We got parcels 69, 70, 71 and 72 ready to go forward, the three first to the U. S. American Consulate at Tokyo to be sent forward via the diplomatic pouch, the other one goes direct.

We also completed the detailed letter relative to the 47 genera of plant material included in our shipments of November 9 and 12th. It will be copied and go forward to Mr. Ryerson tomorrow.

Thursday, November 18, 1933.

With the entire day at my disposal I have been
 working the various low and high water soundings
 on our first tide gauge float.
 In our first set of 10, 11 and 12 soundings at low water,
 the float rises to the 10, 11 and 12 soundings at high
 to be high soundings and the float rises to the 10, 11 and 12
 soundings at high.

We also completed the detailed letter relative to
 the W. gauge of which material included in our shipment
 of November 9 and 10th. It will be noted that the float
 is at the 10, 11 and 12 soundings.

Wednesday, November 20, 1929.

This morning we got off our four parcel post packages, went to the Dai-Ichi Ginko Ltd. Bank and cashed a check so that we may be able to continue the prosecution of our work and eventually get back to Tokyo.

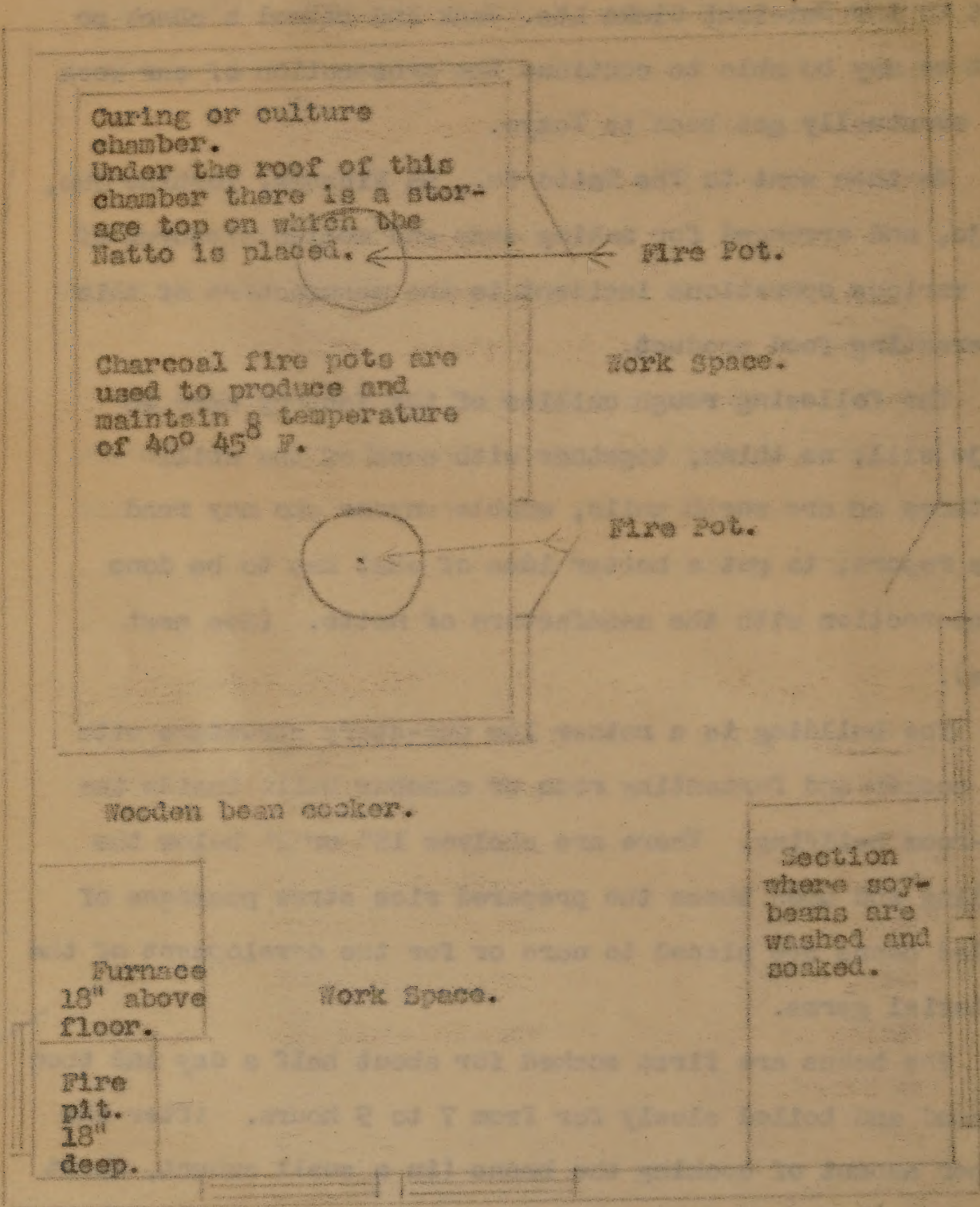
We then went to The Natto Co., 95 Nichome, Yoshino Cho, Keijo, and arranged for making snap and motion pictures of the various operations incident to the manufacture of this interesting food product.

The following rough outline of the factory here in Keijo will, we think, together with such of the still pictures as are worth while, enable anyone who may read this report, to get a better idea of what has to be done in connection with the manufacture of natto. (See next page).

The building is a rather low one-story structure with the cooker and fermenting room or chamber built inside the one-room building. There are shelves 18" or 2' below the ceiling and upon these the prepared rice straw packages of boiled beans are placed to cure or for the development of the bacterial germs.

The beans are first soaked for about half a day and then steamed and boiled slowly for from 7 to 9 hours. After the proper amount of cooking the beans (in a small amount, about a double handful) are placed in rice straw containers. They are then put into the culture chamber where they remain for 20 to 24 hours at a temperature of 40° to 45° F.

This curing or culture room is heated and the above noted temperature maintained by means of charcoal fire pots.



Wednesday, November 20, 1929. (Cont.2)

The factory owners have found the above temperature the best for their work. A lower temperature means an increase of time for the development of the bacteria, while a higher temperature means a lessening of the time. Packages of Natto retail at Sen.05 each.

We learned that there is a liquid residue from the cooking which is rich in soluble proteins and other valuable food constituents of the soybean. The owners have been trying to find some practical use for this by-product. They have utilized it in the mixing of dough in place of water or milk with fairly good results. They also tried to make a bean candy by adding sugar, but rather a poor product was obtained.

Composition and food value of Natto compared with beef:

	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrates	Calories	Cost per 75 gms.
Beef	20.7%	4.7%	0.4%	127	.12 sen.
Natto	19.3%	8.2%	6.1%	180	.03 sen.

There is a possibility that this might make good soup stock, especially if it could be worked into cubes or something of that kind so that it would keep and at the same time be easy to handle.

Such of the still pictures made today which develop up o. k. and are considered worth while for this report follow.



Negative #44603.

Filling natto into the rice straw containers. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44604.

Another view of the filling of Natto into rice straw containers. Natto is a soybean product. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44605.

Selecting rice straw for working into natto containers.

Keijo, Chosen.

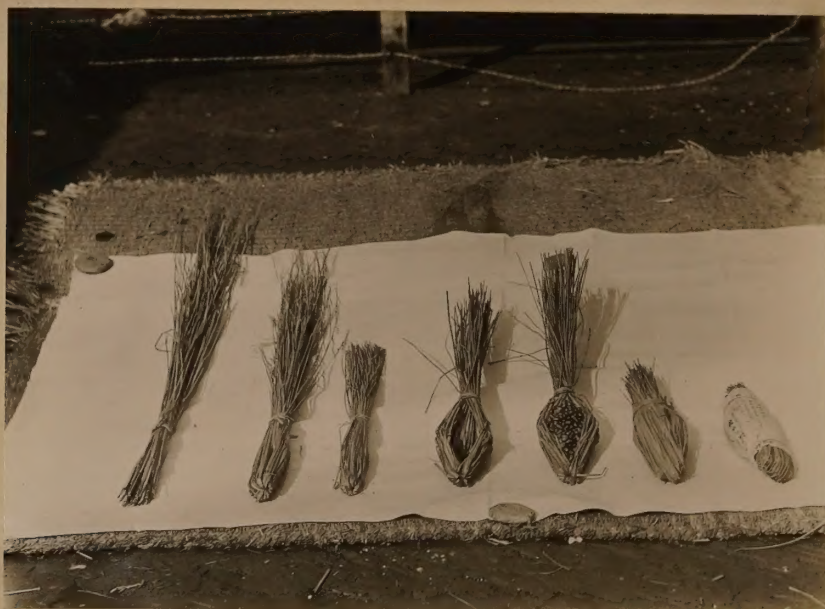


Negative #44606.

Another view of the selecting of rice straw for making
into natto containers. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44607. Making natto containers of rice straw. Keijo, Chosen.



Negative #44608.

From left to right are as follows: 1, Selected rice straw;
 2, holder before trimming; 3, holder after trimming; 4, holder
 open ready for filling; 5, filled; 6, trimmed ready to wrap



Negative #44609.

Trimming natto containers of rice straw. Keijo, Chosen.



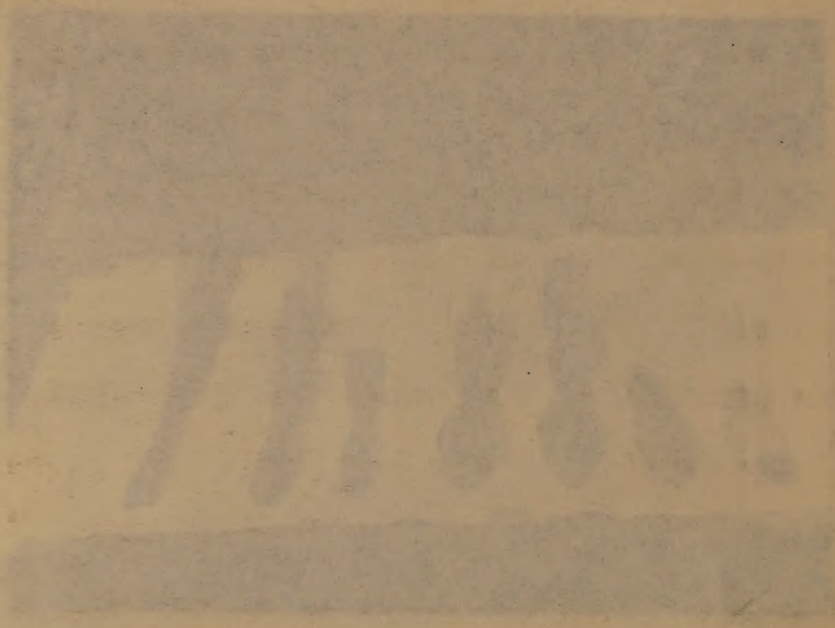
1898

4169



1898

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCHES OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN THE YEAR 1898.



1898

THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCHES OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN THE YEAR 1898.

Thursday, November 21, 1929.

About 9:30 this morning we took our cameras and went to a Natto factory, Shuji Kamiga, at 72 Kantetsudo, Keijo, Chosen, to get information about the making of this soybean product and also to try and get still and motion pictures of at least some of the operations as well as supplies utilized in connection with the handling and marketing of this product.

We got there a little early, so made arrangements to return about noon and left ~~from~~ the place of Mr. Chiuzo Hirato, Yoshino-machi, pretty well up on the side of the mountain the Chosen Shrine is on, and got scions of rather small flat and round fruited persimmons. We also tried to get pictures of the trees from which we secured scions. For the flat fruited type see picture #44611; and the round type, #44612.

We understand that these are not large persimmons and quite probably they may not be of the best quality. However, they are interesting all the same. Primarily for the reason that they may, if we can get scions through to Washington in good condition, prove to be hardy there.

We understand that here they frequently have temperatures, during the winter, of -10 F below 0. If these varieties are hardy here (and they are, for the trees from which we cut scions must have been 40 or 50 years old) they should prove hardy in Washington.

We returned to the Natto factory about 12:30 and secured a lot of information and made several motion picture shots and tried a lot of still pictures, both of which we trust

will turn out to be good.

We then got our lunch, and when finished with this important and pleasant daily task, we visited several markets and picked up some samples of seed of soybeans and other crops.

Today we got our Field Trip Report for the quarter September 1 to October 31 packed up for shipment via parcel post to Washington, D. C. We expect to get this off tomorrow. They will go forward under #'s 73 and 74. We also hope to get off tomorrow, two additional boxes of seed and other plant propagating material.

Such of the still pictures made today that turn out to be worthy of including in this report follow.



Negative #44610. Soia max. Soybeans. Keijo, Chosen.

Balls of the refuse after making ~~Miso~~.

Tofu



#44611.

Diospyros kaki. Keijo, Chosen

View of a persimmon tree
on Mr. Chiuza Hirata's
place on the side of the
Chosen Shrine Mountain.

We secured scions from this
tree were sent in under

#1931. Early small flat.

Negative #44611.

#44612.

Diospyros kaki. Persimmon.
Keijo, Chosen. Tree which
bears small round fruit.
We also secured scions of
this tree.



Negative #44612.



Negative #44613. Soja max. Natto, rice straw containers.
 Keijo, Chosen. Bundles of natto containers. The Shuji
 Hamiga Natto Factory.



Negative #44614. Natto. Keijo, Chosen.
 Trimming natto containers and preparing the packages for
 market.



Negative #44615. Natto. Keijo, Chosen.
 Trimming and packing natto packages.



Negative #44616. Natto. Keijo, Chosen.
 Making rice straw containers for Natto.



Negative #44617. Natto. Keijo, Chosen.
 Making natto containers of rice straw at the Suj1 Kamiga
 Natto Factory.

44618. Natto. Keijo,
 44618.
 Chosen. A nearby view from
 left to right: 1, selected rice
 straw; 2, made package container;
 3, open container ready to be
 filled; 4, container filled but
 not closed; 5, container filled
 and closed; 6, container filled and
 trimmed; 7, trimmed and labeled;
 8, open ready to eat; 9, wooden
 box of natto closed; 10, wooden
 box container of natto open.





Negative #44619. Natto containers. Keijo, Chosen.

Practically the same as #44618, see for information.



Negative #44620. Grain merchant. Keijo, Chosen.

View of a grain merchant's display of small grain, in the market.



Negative #44621. Small grain market. Keijo, Chosen.

A close-up view of shallow rice straw woven containers filled with small grain.



Negative #44632. Small grain display. Keijo, Chosen.

Another view of a small grain display.



Negative #44623. Street scene. Keijo, Chosen.
View of man carrying racks filled with Chinese cabbage on
one of the main streets of Keijo.



Negative #44624. Working rice bread dough. Keijo, Chosen.
Beating on a stone with wooden mallet rice bread dough on
one of the main streets of Keijo.



Negative #44625. Rice straw egg containers. Keijo, Chosen.
Nearby view of rice straw egg containers and shipping
cases. Each holds ten eggs.



#44626. Sofa max. Soy beans.
Keijo, Chosen.
A close-up of a rice straw
bay of soybeans.

Negative #44626.

Friday, November 22, 1929.

Spent the day in writing official letters concerning shipments of parcel post packages sent out a few days ago, and again today.

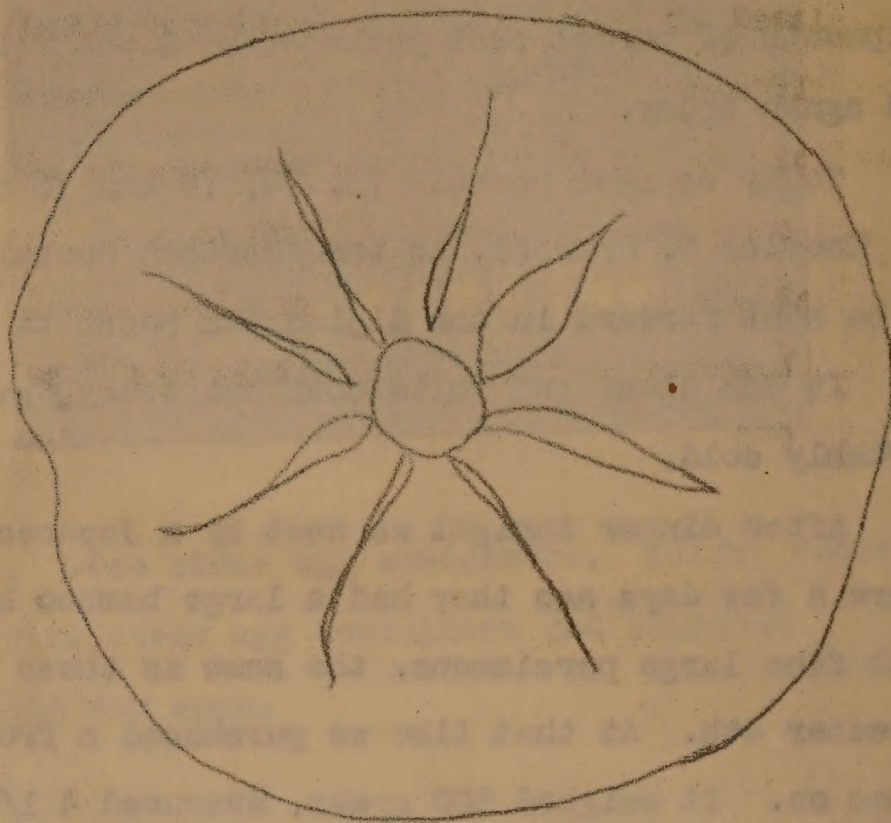
Today we sent parcels 73, 74, 75 and 76 addressed to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, to the American Consulate at Tokyo, to be sent forward in the diplomatic pouch to Washington.

It was clear but quite cold out today, really uncomfortably cold.

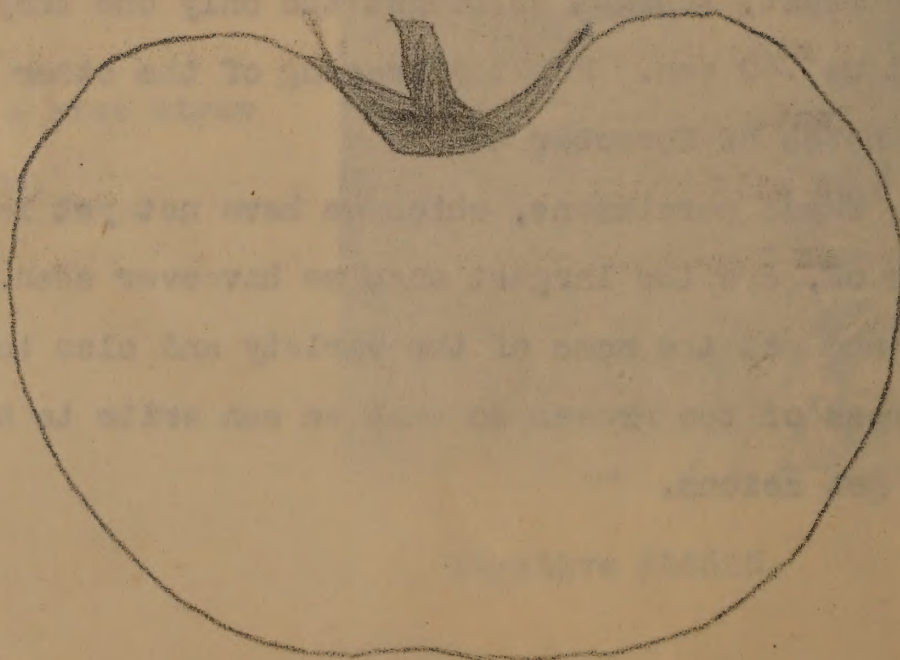
After dinner tonight we went by a Japanese fruit shop where a few days ago they had a large bamboo basket filled with fine large persimmons, the same as those they had on November 4th. At that time we purchased a fruit to make notes on. It weighed 500 grams, measured $4\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter and was 3" deep. The fruit purchased tonight weighed 550 grams and measured $4\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and 3" inches in depth.

A few nights ago there was a large basket of these fine fruit, tonight we bought the only one they had. It cost us .40 sen. For the tracing of the other fruit see our notes of November 4th.

These persimmons, which we have not yet learned the name of, are the largest ones we have ever seen. We will try and get the name of the variety and also the name and address of the grower so that we can write to him and try and get seeds.



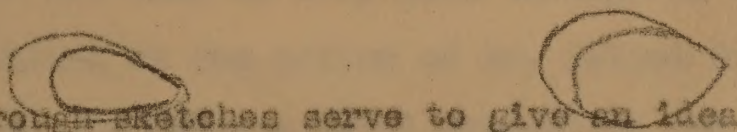
Cross section.



Longitudinal Section.

Friday, November 22, 1929 (cont. 2).

This fruit was of very good quality, in fact one pronounced it luscious. The fruit contained two seed which were different in form from any seed we have ever seen. They look as though a smaller seed was inlaid onto a larger one and that they coincide at the small pointed end, and that the one on which the smaller seed is inlaid extends, at the broader portion, some little distance beyond the inlaid one.


The two rough sketches serve to give an idea of what we mean and how they look.

It occurred to us tonight that it might be worth while for us to purchase a few of these fine large fruit, when they are again available for the tripple purpose of getting close-up pictures, making detailed notes, and getting what seed there are for sending into Washington.

We would not expect them to come true but there is a chance with every seed of getting something new and excellent.

We will think this matter over and try and reach a decision regarding the proposition in the near future.

Friday, November 22, 1945 (cont.)

The first was a very good quality, light and

translucent. The light contained two main lines

very different in form from any that we have seen.

They look as though a smaller one was inside one.

larger one and that they radiate at the small pointed end.

and that the one on which the smaller one is inside extends

at the larger end, some distance beyond the

inflection.

The two long, thin, curved lines to give an idea of what we

mean and how they look.

It occurred to me tonight that it might be worth while

for us to purchase a lot of these thin, light, and they

are really available for the triangle-shaped, or rather those

up together, which detailed paper, and getting some more

there are for making into something.

It would not seem to give any new ideas in a

shape, but every one of them is something new and

different.

Will you think this matter over and try to make a

decision regarding the proposal in the near future.

Saturday, November 23, 1929.

Left Keijo on the 8:50 a. m. train for Seihyako, a short distance out side of the city and arrived there at 9:10 a. m.

It was foggy and smoky in Keijo when we left, but quite clear when we arrived at Seihyako, which is a small village near the Rinshin and Hanko rivers. The two rivers unite only a short distance below the above named village.

We found it quite cold this morning in the country and it did not warm up very much throughout the day.

We called at the office of Mr. Seitai Ri, Assistant Engineer of the Keikido Local Production and Inspection Society.

Here we secured some interesting soybean data and also samples of soybeans.

From Seihyako we walked to the village of Okuri, a few miles from the East Gate of Keijo.

It was an interesting tramp, even if it was raw and cold and in addition to several seed collections picked up en route, we made quite a number of pictures, both still and motion.

Such of these as turn out to be good when developed and are considered worthy of including in this report follow.



Negative #44627.

A short distance from Keijo. Transporting sacks of soybeans from a river junk to a storage house several thousand feet away. Taken at Selhyako, Chosen.



Negative #44628.

Selhyako, Chosen, not far from Keijo. An elderly Korean making a rice straw ridge for a house roof.



Negative #44629.

An oxen stepping from a row or pulled boat loaded with fuel. See pictures 44630, and 31. Taken at Seihyako, Chosen.



Negative #44630.

Leaving the landing and starting up the trail well loaded with pine bows which are used for fuel. See pictures #44629, 44631. Seihyako, Chosen.



Nearby view of the bull and his load of pine bows as he proceeds on his way up the trail from the landing. See #'s 44629 and 44630. Sallhyako, Chosen.



Negative #44632.

A nearby view of a handful of the low growing, much branched lespedeza.



Negative #44633.

A nearby view of a portion of a plant of the vine-like *Euonymus* on a rocky railway cut along the River Kanko, near Seihyako, Chosen.



Negative #44634.

A nearby view of this species of Lespedeza along a rocky cut for the railway. See picture #44632. Taken near Seihyako, Chosen.



Negative #44635.

Looking down the river from the bank at a Japanese junk and row boat. This picture is not very good.



Negative #44636.

A nearby view of a pile of recently threshed soybeans, which are as is after threshing. Village of Ojuri, near Keijo, Chosen.



Neg. # 44637.

Seihyoko, Chosen.

Panoramic view of a Korean village a comparatively few miles out of Kijyo. At the left, in the distance, is to be seen a portion of the River Kanku.



Neg. # 44638.

a panoramic picture showing a portion of three Korean villages, and the rolling country.

Kanku Village, Chosen.



Neg. # 44639.

Near Kanko, Chosen.

Panoramic view of a small valley and surrounding, almost barren, hills. To the right is a huge pile of fuel brush and faggots.

1850

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 have been admitted to the
 membership of the Society
 since the last meeting.
 The names are given in
 alphabetical order.
 The names of the persons
 who have been admitted
 to the membership of the
 Society since the last
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 Society since the last
 meeting are given in
 alphabetical order.

Sunday, November 24, 1929.

This has been a rather gloomy day. It has been cloudy and cold with occasional flurries of snow all day.

We have put a good part of the day in working on our field trip report, writing up the seed secured yesterday and the answering of official correspondence.

January, December 20, 1932

This has been a rather cloudy day. It has been
cloudy and cold after occasional showers of snow all day.
We have had a good deal of the day in walking in
our field trip. Several parties of friends were
present and the answering of official correspondence.

Monday, November 25, 1929.

Today Morse and Suyetake, our interpreter, went to Suigen to confer with officials and to get the samples of soybeans which we were advised a few days ago, were packed and ready for us.

Dorsett remained at headquarters for the purpose of trying to catch up with official correspondence and to attend to other official matters.

During the day Dorsett went to the Botanical Garden and collected seed of a five-leaf azalea which we think perhaps is azalea quinquefolia, which is very much desired by Mr. Ben Y. Morrison.

We collected seed of this azalea shortly after our arrival in Keijo in October. In writing up the field notes of #1558, we noted that the plants from which this seed was collected bore its leaves in 5's in a whirl at the extremities of the branches.

Today in replying to Mr. Morrison's letter of October 12th, we noticed that the Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, a commercial concern with their main office in Kobe, had filled his order for seeds of plants with the exception of seed of azalea quinquefolia alba and rosea and Hamamelis japonica. Mr. Morrison stated that he had written them again that he is really most anxious to get hold of this azalea seed.

Thinking the one we collected, #1558, shortly after our arrival in Keijo, Dorsett went out to get more seed. He returned with a nice bunch of seed which, it is hoped, will be one of the varieties desired.

Morse and Suyetake returned late in the evening with more than 1000 samples of soybeans.

These, and the azalea and other seed collected, will go forward as soon as we are in a position to get it written up and packed for ship ment.

Tuesday, November 26, 1929.

Left Keijo at 8:50 a. m. for a field exploration trip of a week or more in the vicinity of Genzan, the Kango mountains and Tansen.

It was smoky and foggy when we pulled out of the station at Keijo.

We have been over the country from Keijo to Rinsen, where we arrived at 10:45, on November 7th and more or less detailed window notes concerning this region will be found under that date.

Rinsen is a long one-street village in a narrow valley between two rather high mountain ranges. One on the north and the other on the south.

This is a beautiful day, clear and bright with all indications pointing to this condition continuing.

From Rinsen on for quite a distance we continued through a more or less narrow and irregular valley.

The following window notes in more or less detail from Rinsen to Genzan follow.

Taikori Station, 11:10 a. m. This is a small village in quite a narrow rolling valley with little room for agricultural pursuits and what land there is does not appear very attractive for farming. Beyond this station practically to Tetsugun, we went through what may be classed as mountain canyons which appear to be sparsely populated and not very attractive.

We passed a small village on the left without stopping. This is apparently an old volcano region for the numerous stone outcroppings are lava.

At 11:30, just as we went to lunch, we ran into a rather broad upland valley where rice growing apparently is the great and important crop.

Tetsugen Station, 11:35. There is an electric line here which runs within about half of the distance to Diamond Mountain.

Just after passing the above station we passed through a broad valley of rice paddy fields.

Gesseiri Station, 11:45. This is in the middle of a valley and looks to be a good sized village. It is an extensive shipping point especially for rice.

We saw several orchard plantings in this region. Some of them look to be quite extensive.

By 12:10 we were in quite an extensive upland valley area, rocky and rolling in places and without irrigation, not at all attractive for farm operations and very sparsely settled. The nearby and distant mountains are brown and bare except for scrub brush or occasional reforestation of pine.

Heijō Station, 12:20. The village is to the right along a range of rather low mountains. Just beyond on the same side among lava boulders is a nice good sized planting of attractive red pine. The country on the left is rocky upland of little or no value except in spots. A little farther on we passed into a rather expensive rice paddy area and then into the village of Fukkei.

A short distance from Fukkei we were climbing through a rough rolling hilly country. Along the railway in places and on poor exposed places there was more or less of the small leaved low growing lespedeza.



Neg. # 44640.

Landscape.

Near Fokkei, Chosen.

Panoramic picture from a train travelling 10 to 20 miles per hour. There is nothing particularly distinct about this yet. It gives a fairly good idea of the general lay of the country.

A panoramic picture (see opposite side of this page) was taken from the train window out over the rolling uncultivated country to the brown barren rugged mountains.

Kenfutsuro station, 1:10 p. m. This small village is in an almost barren and sparsely inhabited large upland rolling plateau.

We took a panoramic picture (#44641, see next page) from the car window on the left of the train looking, we judge, about west. This picture, if good, will give something of an idea of the general appearance of the country in this region.

Sampo Station, 1:35 p. m. We took another panoramic picture from here, #44642, from the left of the train showing the rolling mountains.

Another panoramic picture from the station platform to the right, was taken, showing a portion of the village and back of it rolling, brown barren mountains. This last picture was taken at Sampo at 1:53 p. m. This is a small village of a few homes in a narrow mountain canyon. These pictures follow in succession.

From here down for quite a distance we ran along what looked to be a beautiful trout stream winding about in the narrow canyons of the mountains.

Kozan Station 2:27p. m. A small village surrounded by rugged brown barren mountains. 200 or 300 small children assembled at the station to bid farewell to some of the dignitaries, perhaps teachers.

Ryuchi-in. In a somewhat lower valley than Kozan, from appearances we judge the farming is more or less, especially



Neg. # 44641.

Landscape.

Kenfutsuro, Chosen.

Panoramic view from a window on the left of the train showing a broad valley and distant foothills and mountains.



Neg. # 44642.

Landscape.

Sempro, Chosen.

Panoramic view from a window on the left of the train showing valley and mountain areas.



neg. # 44643.

Landscape.

Sambo, Chosen.

Panoramic view from the car window at the above station showing something of the general appearance of the region.

on the rolling land dry land farming. There is considerable rice paddy land but the greater bulk of it looks to be a sandy clay loam dry land.

Shaku-oji Station. 2:50 p. m. A small village in a rather large upland valley. This rather small valley is surrounded by rugged, barren, gray and brown mountains.

On going down out of these higher valleys we wound around and about small and rather large rolling hills, most of which have been reforested to pine. There are also trees on much of the surrounding mountain country here.

Nanzan, 3:05 p. m. Up among the hills.

Ampen Station, 3:15 p. m. Down in a big valley in a river bottom. On the left of the station quite a number of rice paddies are to be seen. Near this station we saw a few orchard plantings. The valley N. E. from this station is almost wholly rice land and rice paddies, then there is one of slightly rolling ordinary farm land, then rice again, apparently dispersed as conditions justify.

Balkwa, 3:25 p. m. This station is in a large valley where rice is king.

Katsume 3:30 p.m. In a rather narrow valley near a large body of water. On the right is a trucking area and some orchards.

We arrived at Genzan at 3:36 p. m. A secret service man from the police and one from the navy met us at the outgoing gate of the station. Later we met them in the street, and later the man from the police called up and said if we wanted to make any pictures in the city to call at the police station and they would issue us a permit.

Tuesday, November 26, 1929.

We stopped at the Hotel Daito Kiwan.

After arriving in Genzan we walked out about the city and among the grain stores visited we picked up 10 numbers of soybeans.

We plan on leaving here at 9:00 a. m. tomorrow morning for Onseiri, at the base of the East side of Mt. Kongo or Diamond Mountain.

Wednesday, November 27, 1929.

Onseiri, Reigokwan Inn, at the base of the East Side of Mt. Kongo.

We left Genzan about 10:00 this morning by bus and arrived here at 3:30 p. m.

There was nothing strikingly attractive along the route today.

The mountains here remind us something of the American Rockies. The higher peaks are covered with a light snow.

It was a really beautiful day and we were fairly comfortable on the way over. The fare was Yen 4.70 each.

Upon arrival we left our effects at the Inn and hit the trail up one of the canyons to see what we could find before dark, and were pretty well repaid for our efforts.

We got a nice lot of ^{seed} a small growing azalea, it was given our #1945. It is low growing, which is quite probably due to the plants being frequently cut back for fuel.

We believe this may prove to be either the pink or white quinquefolia which Mr. B. Y. Morrison is extremely anxious to get seed of.

We collected seed of an azalea yesterday in the Botanical Garden which is a five leaved variety and also sometimes bears its seed pods in 5's. The one we secured seed of today is very similar to the one collected yesterday, and will quite probably prove to be the same. It is growing here in abundance. We also secured a few seed of a rather long slender seed pod azalea, and have numbered this seed #1948. We only found one plant of this variety this evening.

We got seed of what we think is Semitaifuga sp., a herbaceous plant which bears rather long spikes of attractive white flowers.

One of the men at the Inn who showed us the way into the canyon told us that they have a white flowered Forsythia here in the mountains. We collected seed from plants in little draws in several different places this evening. There is a possibility that some of the seed collected may be from white flowered plants. We are very doubtful, however, if there is such a thing as a white flowered forsythia. The seed we collected goes forward under our field #1947.

While collecting in the Mt. Fuji region in the early summer, we collected herbarium specimen of an attractive finely cut leaved spirea. This afternoon we got seed of this spirea. If it is not already in the States, we believe that it may prove very acceptable for ornamental plantings. It goes forward under our #1949.

This appears to us to be pretty far north for Pueraria Thunburgia, kudzu. However, we saw a fairly good number of plants and from them secured a small quantity of seed. They go forward under our field number 1950. They may prove to be more hardy than anything we now have in the States.

We found a small shrub about 4 feet in height with red berries. We believe this to be a new Viburnum, it goes in under our field #1951.

This is a nice large inn with a natural hot spring bath. The service appears to be very good and tonight we had a very good dinner.

We find that practically all of the Japanese Inns, even

Wednesday, November 27, 1929. (cont. 2).

those which it would appear could do otherwise without much trouble or expense, fall short, just a little, of providing for their patrons facilities and comforts which would add pleasure rather than discomforts to their guests.

No precautions are taken to even make the rooms moderately comfortable with the heating equipment "hibachi".

The wash rooms are for the most part without hot water for shaving and the morning toilet, and there is a sad neglect of adequate light, either natural or artificial, to shave by. The dressing room from the bath is not heated, and decidedly uncomfortable both in disrobing for ones bath and robing again after a steaming hot bath. At certain seasons especially in warm weather, there are certain features about Japanese inns which are really very nice and attractive, but there are many, especially in cold weather, which are really decidedly repellent to one not accustomed from childhood to such conditions.

Friday, November 28, 1929.

By about 9 o'clock Mr. Takishiro Okuma, the Assistant Forestry Engineer of the Government of Chosen, who is locally in charge of the Kongo Mountains, was ready and we hit the trail for a climb up through one of the canyons to see what we could find in the way of seed of interesting plants.

By noon we were at about the top of one of the rocky granite peaks. We made a few pictures from here, ate our lunch and then started back to climb through another canyon to the top of another peak.

We collected seed on our first trip to the amount of 10 or a dozen interesting wild plants, and some 4 or 5 on our second trip. The second climb was a stiffer one than the first, but when we reached the summit we had a glorious view out over the ranges and a portion of the Japan Sea.

It took us 40 minutes to get from the top back to the Inn and this was with continuous walking.

Shortly after our return we had a regular Japanese dinner and in addition chicken and rice, both were very good. The chicken, however, had been thickened and sweetened and to our taste was not so good as it would have been without this dressing. In addition each had a bowl of apple sauce which was really very fine and this took Morse and Dorsett back home in memory to our accustomed dinner of turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

Mr. Okuma took dinner with us and apparently it was his first experience in trying apple sauce.

Altogether we had quite a successful and pleasant day.

The mountains are imposing and grand and we believe are well worth spending several weeks in, but earlier in the season.

Such of the pictures as develop up o. k. and are worth including in this report follow.



Negative #44645. Viburnum sp. Viburnum. Kongo Mt. Chosen.

A nearby view of fruiting branches of this Viburnum as we saw this shrub on the mountain side.



#44646.

Landscape. Mt. Kongo, near
Onseiri, Japan.

View from about two-thirds
up a mountain side looking
across a canyon to the
summit a natural pass and
to the left bridge.

Negative #44646.



Negative #44647. Landscape. Mt. Kongo, Onseiri, Chosen.

Looking across a canyon to a rocky rugged mountain side.



#44648. Landscape.
Mt. Kongo, Onseiri,
Chosen. Slightly differ-
ent from #44646 but from
a somewhat different posi-
tion.

Negative #44648.



Negative #44649. Soja max.: Soybeans. Genzan, Chosen.
Grading and cleaning soybeans.



neg. # 44644.

Landscape.

Kongo mountains.

Panoramic view in the Kongo mountains from a position
about half way up one of the Targe mountains.



Neg. # 44650.

Landscape.

Kongo Mountains.

A panoramic picture from the top of "Daibonko", meaning great flat mountain, looking East out over a portion of the Japan Sea.



neg. # 44651.

Landscape.

Kongo Mountains.

View from the top of "Taiko" or "Daibonko" (meaning great flat mountain) mountains in the extreme outer Kongo, looking about south out over a portion of the Japan Sea (to the left) and numerous mountain ranges.

1851

Friday, November 29, 1929.

Up about 6:30 this morning. It was pretty cold in the room this morning for the nesan did not make a fire.

The Japanese Inns (many of them) fall short of doing what they could and should to make their guests comfortable.

They should give a guest fire to get up and get dressed by. They should provide hot water and decent light to shave with and by. It's rare (in our experience) that this is done, and it certainly was not done this morning.

We left Onseiri this morning by bus and arrived in Genzan about three o'clock this afternoon. The day was cloudy throughout and there was nothing of interest to relate.

The bus driver was rather reckless and on several occasions shook us up much more than was necessary.

Upon arrival at the Daito Kuwan Genzan Hotel, we left our luggage and with our 3½x 4½ and motion picture cameras called at the police station to get permission to make a few pictures of soybean grading and handling at a commercial concern in the city.

One of the secret service men who met us at the gate when we arrived Tuesday evening told us that all that would be necessary would be to go to police headquarters. However, upon arrival there we learned that we had to go up to the commanding army officers quarters to get the permit.

We remained at the police station while Mr. Suyetake and a secret service man went for the permit. About 4:00 p. m., about half an hour after they left, they returned with an official who with the secret service man went with

us to the place and watched us make a still and two motion pictures of the grading and handling of soybeans.

It was late when the pictures were taken, however, we hope that they turn out to be o. k. for it was a rather interesting scene.

Tomorrow morning at 6:45 a. m. we leave for Tansen, another soybean shipping center.

The still picture made today appears under the date of November 28th under #44649.

Saturday, November 30, 1929.

Left Genzan, Chosen at 6:45 this morning for Tansen, where we arrived at 3:05 p. m.

The following train window notes may prove of interest in after years to the writers of this field trip report or to any one else who may be interested enough to look them through.

It was too dark during the first half hour of the days trip to make notes.

We started these more or less detailed notes at Byutan station, at 7:25. We went into the diner here for breakfast. It was cloudy and it looked as though this condition would continue throughout the day (as proved to be the case). First we want to report that we enjoyed a very good breakfast. Fruit, sorghum (kaoliang) porage, which was very good indeed, fried fish with one white potato, both piping hot, which is very unusual for more often than not, especially in the Japanese inns, one, or both are cold, but more often the potato; next we had scrambled eggs on toast, dry toast and coffee.

The village is in a rather narrow valley with rolling hills or mountains pretty well all about.

Sennan Station, 7:34 a. m. Situated on the edge of a good sized valley which gradually broadens as we proceed. The valley area is interspersed with paddy rice patches and upland without artificial irrigation. The region, as was the case with most of those passed through during the day, impressed us as being a one-crop per season country.

Kojen Station, 7:40 a. m. A rather small village surrounded by valley and rolling uplands.

Yeiko Station, 8:00 a. m. Near the end of a good big valley and not far from a good big river. Here there is some wheat planted and up, but no paddy rice in this immediate neighborhood, in so far as we could see from the train. To the left of the railway and not far distant are hills or mountains while in front is rolling hill country.

Baijo Station, 8:15 a. m. A rather small village in quite a good sized valley. In the vicinity of the station only upland crops are grown. The region looks as though it may be a pretty good general grain farming country. Even here, and at nearly all other places we have seen, the country is raked clean of litter of all kind to supply fuel.

Ojo Station, 8:33 a. m. A small village on the edge of a narrow valley. On the left, rolling hills and cultivated land.

Bumpe Station, 8:40 a. m. A small village on the edge of a rather broad valley with rolling hills on the left. A short distance from this station we crossed the river Chosen, a large stream. Shortly thereafter, we came into an extensive area of rice paddies. Naturally, wherever rice growing is possible, rice paddies abound.

Shiujo Station, 8:45 a. m. This has the appearance of being a pretty large village or city. It is near the hills on the west and to the east extends into a good sized valley, devoted primarily to the growing of rice. Upland grain crops are grown to some extent.

Fuhyo Station, 8:55 a. m. A rather small village in a

Saturday, November 30, 1929 (cont. 2)

rather small region of more or less rolling farm land. Near here we saw a young planting of apples on rolling upland as well as valley land. A little further on was rice paddies and rolling upland. These conditions prevailed on both side of the railway.

Teihei station, 9:05. Apparently a good sized village. In the region is quite a large valley of rice land, also more or less upland. On the platform we saw many bags of soybeans awaiting shipment. There ~~were~~ more sacks of soybeans in sight here than at any of the other stations passed.

Kojo Station, 9:15 a. m. A medium sized village in a rather broad valley. There was a good many sacks of soybeans at this station awaiting shipment.

This region is largely rolling upland. Between Kojo and Kanko we passed through a vast area of rice paddies, also considerable more or less rolling uplands. Here we noticed what we have not observed before, and which perhaps has not previously existed. It is this: The rice stubble and stubble of all other farm crops grown in the region have been dug out and removed - we assume for use as fuel.

Just before entering Kanko at 9:30 a. m. we crossed quite a wide river.

Kanko Station, 9:30 a. m. A large city at the N. E. end of a large valley and near the base of the mountains. It was raining here when we pulled into the station. Shortly after leaving here we saw several plantings of young apple trees along the base of the foothills to the left of the railway, in the direction we are going.

Hongu Station, 9:55 a. m. A small village in a broad valley. Most of the land is without irrigation and apparently devoted to upland grain farming.

Konan Station, 10:00 a. m. By the Japan Sea and to the left rolling foothills and mountains.

Seikoshin Station, a moderate sized village by the Sea. Here are many large pole racks which are used in connection with the drying of fish. Mr. Buyetake said that they are cod fish. For some distance along the railway and not far from the Japan Sea with hills and mountains on the left. These and level areas are covered with planted pines from 1' to something like 4' to 6' in height, and occasionally even larger. In many instances graves, one or more, of the former of tizens of the region are to be seen on these hill-sides.

Taicho Station, 10:30 a. m. A small village in a valley not far from the Japan Sea, with rolling mountains all about on the left hand side as we are going.

Ryuum Station, 10:50 a. m. A small village in a good sized valley mostly of more or less rolling upland. Out from this station a little way we saw a couple of apple orchards each from a quarter to half an acre in extent, and a little while later we ran out fairly near the Japan Sea.

Zenshin Station, 11:15 a. m. This village is in a good sized valley back from the sea. It looks to be without irrigation and is quite a shipping point. The village to the left of the station is fairly near the base of the mountains.

Umpo Station, 11:45 a. m. A small village open to the

Saturday, November 30, 1929 (cont. 3)

sea on the right and up against the mountains on the left both with and without irrigation.

Reibu Station. This station and village is among the hills and mountains and back a little way from the sea. The region has some paddy land but most of it appears from the train to be somewhat rolling upland.

Shimpo Station, 12:10 p. m. A rather small village near the sea. At the village on the left there is a small young apple orchard.

Yokwa Station, 12:21 p. m. A small village in a small valley with hills and mountains most of the way around, especially on the left. There is both rice paddy and upland here.

Ginko Station, 12:30 p. m. Only a small place in what looks to be a sand swept region. A lot of tree planting has been done here. The situation is near the sea on the right and hills and mountains on the left. The sand doons in this region have also been planted to pines. The variety is red pine.

Zakko Station, 12:35 p. m. This fairly good sized village is on the edge of a good sized valley. The area is mostly rice paddies. There are some nice old red pines near the station.

Shinhokusei Station, 12:52 p. m. We were at dinner when we pulled into this station. One of the courses was roast Chinese pheasant and it proved to be very nice. This is a good sized village, we noticed along the railway embankment here the small growing lespedeza.

Kyozan Station, 1:25 p. m. A small village in a narrow valley which does not look to be very good agriculturally. It looks to be quite rocky.

Roko Station, 1:41 p. m. A small village in a rather small valley open to the sea with the mountains nearby on the left.

Sizan Station, 2:04 p. m. A very good sized village in a good sized valley to the right is quite an area of what looks to be pure sand which is planted to red pines. We saw along the railway here the low growing lespedeza, a little way on we saw a small young apple orchard along the base of the foothills.

Kunsen Station, 2:10 p. m. A fairly good sized village in a rather broad valley, not far from the sea. In this vicinity there are a few small apple orchards.

Kokka / Station, 2:27 p. m. A fairly good sized village in a pretty good sized valley. The valley opens out to the sea on the right.

Kyuko Station, 2:48 p. m. A good sized village in a big valley almost surrounded by mountains.

Tansen Station, 3:05 p. m. our destination. A good sized village back against the mountains on the left with a good sized valley of rice paddies opening up to the sea. We went to the Kagawa Inn and left our luggage. Forgetting that it was Saturday, a half holiday for all government or municipal activities, we called at the office of the county Agricultural Society and Grain Investigations to get a line on the situation and local farming operations. We found it closed and all officials gone. However, there were a few

Saturday, November 30, 1929 (cont. 4).

boys, clerks we presume, playing tennis in front of the office building, which had the appearance of having been at one time the palace of a former ruler of the region. The boys said they would get in touch with some of the officials and advise of our having called and that they would likely call at the Inn later in the evening.

In our stroll about the village and through a small outdoor farmers market, looking for seed merchants and whatever else might prove of interest, we observed that the roofs of a number of the low one-story buildings were covered with bark of white birch which is kept in place by numerous stones placed on top of it. In every instance except one, practically newly made roofs there had grown, but were now dead and brown, a small single stem flower spike plant 6" to 8" in height. The appearance was strikingly interesting and really attractive. See pictures #'s 44659 and 44660 which were made on Sunday, December 1, 1929. These pictures will give a fairly good idea of these bark and stone covered houses. See herbarium specimen of this plant #3171.

We were told that the bark is brought in from far distant mountains. We also learned much to our surprise that these bark roofs are long lived, sometimes lasting as much as 30 years.

We saw hanging in front of two shops with the skins of several kind of animals, the skins of 4 or 5 large eagles. They were huge birds, apparently fully as large as our large American eagles, and quite similar in appearance to them.

Among the numerous fish spread out on rice bag mats in

In the market was a huge octopus. This sea food is often seen in village and city markets and pretty regularly served at meals in Japanese inns. We have tried it on a number of occasions, but as a rule have found it tough, unattractive and not very palatable.

We picked up several species of interesting soybeans and along the railway fill in the outskirts of the village secured seed of the low growing lespedeza which is the same as that collected in practically every other section we have visited in Chosen.

After supper the following representatives from the county Agricultural Society called at the Inn to see us. Mr. Shoshio Shu and Mr. Mataichi Goto of the county staff of the Government of Chosen, also Mr. Toyota Kaneyama of the Grain Investigations of Kan Kyo Mando, Tansen branch office, Tansen, Chosen.

We learned from these gentlemen that from 8,000 to 10,000 cho, 20,000 to 25,000 acres, in that region are devoted to the growing of soybeans, and that this is 30% of the arable area of the region. In 1928 the total production of soybeans of all varieties amounted to 38,700 koku, approximately 193,500 bushels. The variety known as "Tansen", a light pea green bean of very good size, is the one usually grown here. The crop is exported to Kyushu and the Main Island for planting for green manure.

More detailed information concerning this important grain crop of the region will be found in our special report dealing with the soybean, its culture, handling and products.

Sunday, December 1, 1929.

After breakfast we went up to the office of the Agricultural Society and a couple of young men went with us to visit farmers in small villages in the outskirts of Tansen.

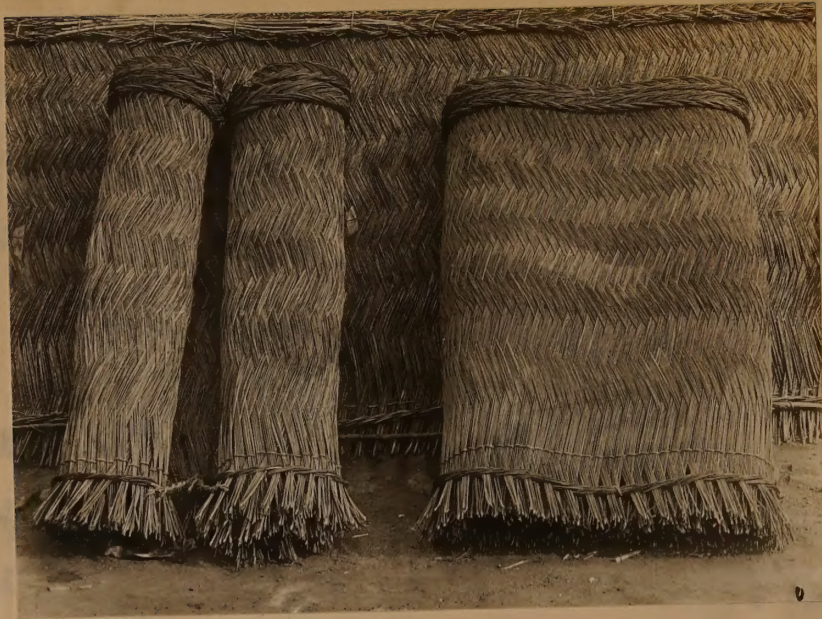
On this trip of a half a day we collected a nice lot of soybean samples, 2 samples of spring barley and adzuki beans and in addition made quite a number of still and panoramic pictures of farmers homes and general landscape.

Practically every farmer's home is surrounded by a fence 6' or more in height and usually made of woven kaoliang stalks. In the villages this kind of fence is also extensively used. However, a better looking and more durable fence, made of woven stems of a mountain lespedeza is also very extensively used. This is of two heights, 4' and 6', but the 6 foot height is the one most commonly used. See pictures #44652 and 44661. Apparently these fences are woven in the mountains for we saw many instances of their being brought into the village on pack animals.

Rolls about 16 feet in length, we were told, sell for Yen 1.00 each. It is difficult to realize that the material can be collected and woven into a finished fence ready to put up for so small an amount.

We left Tansen at 2:26 p. m. on our return trip to Keljo.

Such pictures made today, which prove upon development later, to be worth while and really worthy of including in this report follow.



Negative #44652. Lepedeza sp. Rolls of fencing. Tansen, Chosen. Three rolls of 6' woven fencing of mountain lespedeza. Each roll is about 16' long and sells for Yen 1.00 each.



Negative #44653. Landscape. Tansen, Chosen.

A Korean home behind a fence of kaoliang. This perhaps is the home of one of the well-to-do farmers.



Negative #44654. Soja max. Stacked soybeans. Tansen, Chosen. Within the court of a Korean farmer's place. W. J. Morse on extreme left, Guyetake next, beyond them a stack of soybeans, to the right Koreans.



Negative #44655. Soja max. Soybeans. Tansen, Chosen.

This view is almost the same the above.



Negative #44656. Landscape. Tansen, Chosen.
Showing a portion of a Korean farmer's front yard.



Negative #44657. Farmer's home. Tansen, Chosen.
This view is quite typical of a Korean farmer's home and
front yard.



Negative #44658. Farm scene. Tansen, Chosen.

A Korean farmer's front yard. Mr. Morse and Guyetake
arranging for samples of soybeans.



Negative #44659. Tansen, Chosen.

View showing a store building in the village covered with
birch bark and weighed down with rock, from the rock a
small single stem plant is growing.



Negative #44660. Roof plants. Tansen, Chosen.

A nearby view of a store roof of birch bark and stones, and the interesting and attractive small plant.



Negative #44661. Lespedeza (fence). Tansen, Chosen.

View fairly nearby of an attractive and efficient fence woven from mountain lespedeza. This kind of fence is quite common in the village.



Negative #44662. Salix sp. Weeping willow. Tansen, Chosen.
View of one of the weeping willow trees from which we
secured cuttings for sending to Washington. They went
forward under our #1989.



neg# 44663.

Landscape.

Tonsen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from a position a short way out in the valley in the outskirts of the town. It shows the homes of farmers along the base of the foothills and back of these the rolling foothills + mountains. It gives a very good idea of the character and general appearance of the country.



neg. # 44664.

Landscape.

Ionsen, Chosen.

A panoramic picture from the hill back of the village looking over the village and broad valley to the Japan Sea in the far distance.



Negative # 44665-

Landscape.

Lonsen, Chosen.

Panoramic view from about the same position # 44664 was taken. In this case looking about west. It shows a portion of the village at left, athletic grounds near the center and in the background the rolling hills and mountains.

Monday, December 2, 1929.

Arrived at Keijo at 7:15 a. m. and went at once to our headquarters at the hotel. After breakfast we worked writing up and preparing for parcel post shipment the seed and other plant propagating material secured on our field trip, and writing a detailed letter to Mr. Ryerson concerning the same. The parcel post package #77 will go forward tomorrow to the American Consulate at Tokyo to be put in the diplomatic pouch for Washington, and the letter and duplicate inventory field notes will go forward by regular mail.

Monday, December 2, 1913

Visited at Eslo at 11:30 a.m. and
our headquarters at the hotel.
Visited the mine and observing the
and other plant operations at the
mine, and visited a local
the mine. The local road
located to the western part of the
the electric power for the
electricity involving the
well.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MINES

Tuesday, December 3, 1929.

Worked on preparing and packing seed and other plant propagating material for shipment and got packages 78, 79 and 80 ready for tomorrows shipment.

On the way back to the hotel after lunch we secured two bundles of pussy willow branches for sending to Washington. They were given our #'s 1998 and 1999. For further information concerning these see our letter to Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson under date of December 4th, 1929, which is self-explanatory.

Thursday, December 3, 1933

Received of Mr. J. H. ...
the sum of \$100.00 for ...
and so forth for ...
On the way back to the hotel after lunch we secured
two bottles of very nice ...
... They were given out ...
...
...
... which is self-evident.

Wednesday, December 4, 1929.

Spent the day getting shipments 77, 78, 79 and 80 off to the American Consulate in Tokyo to go forward to Washington in the diplomatic pouch. Also attended to other official matters and in packing our supplies and equipment for our return trip to Tokyo on Friday.

Thursday, December 5, 1929.

Left Keijo at 8:42 a. m. and arrived Suigen at 9:50 a. m. We went to the Agricultural Experiment Station and paid our respects to the director Mr. S. Kato, and Mr. Nakayama. The other gentlemen were away on official business.

We left Suigen at 12:20 due to arrive in Keijo at 2:30 p. m. but by changing trains at one of the stations en route, we arrived at Keijo at 2:00 p. m.

We called at the Capitol and paid our respects to the officials there who have cooperated with us and given material assistance to our work.

We also called at the American Consulate and paid our respects to Mr. C. H. Stephan, U. S. American Consul in Charge. Mr. Miller, the Consul General having left yesterday for America we did not see him.

Our official trunks have been dispatched and tomorrow at 10:00 a. m. we take our departure.

Thursday, September 1, 1904

Left Seattle at 8:45 a. m. and arrived Portland at 9:30

a. m. We went to the Portland Exposition Hotel and
paid our respects to the Governor, Mr. J. E. Smith, and Mr.
McNary. The other gentlemen were away on official
business.

Left Oregon at 12:30 p. m. to arrive in Kelso at

2:30 p. m. but by changing trains at one of the stations
en route, we arrived at Kelso at 3:00 p. m.

We called at the Hotel and paid our respects to the
officials there who were acquainted with us and given
personal assistance to our suit.

We also called at the American Consulate and paid
our respects to Mr. C. E. Stephens, U. S. American Consul
in Charge. Mr. Miller, the Consul General having left
yesterday for Astoria we did not see him.

Our official friends have been disappointed and probably
at 10:00 a. m. we take our departure.

Friday, December 6, 1929.

Left Keijo at 10:00 a. m. and arrived at Fusan at 7:15 p. m. It was foggy and smoky in the early morning and the same when we pulled out of the city, it looked very much like snow.

However, as soon as we were outside of the influences of the conditions prevailing in Keijo it was clear and bright. The day throughout was wonderfully nice.

We travelled primarily through small and large valleys among the rolling hills and at time quite high mountains.

Wherever there was suitable land either valley or rolling upland it was under cultivation and apparently without exception where there was water for irrigation, the land was utilized for rice.

As we got near Fusan, up to as late as we could see, there was an increasing number of rice paddies in grain, presumably winter barley or wheat.

In some sections the paddies, at least to some extent, have been plowed. Many have not, and in both cases some paddy fields plowed and unplowed, were flooded and some were not.

In other sections paddy fields were being plowed and fitted.

We suppose that this is simply to get the land in condition for early spring planting, for surely it is too late now to make sowings of any kind of grain.

At 2:30 p. m. while the train was standing at Shinsen, we made a panoramic picture of the landscape to the north and west of the train. See other side of this page.

3003



Neg. # 44666.

Landscape.

Shinsen, Chosen.

View from the station platform showing in the near foreground a freight platform with small piles of timber and in the back of these the village, and beyond, the mountains.



neg. # 44666 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Landscape.

near Chokuchin, Chosen.

This picture was taken a short distance before reaching the above station. In the foreground is a small valley which is pretty well surrounded by hills and mountains.

The mountains are covered pretty well with small pine, all of which, we judge from appearances, have been planted by hand.

To the east and south of Shinsen (picture #44666) there is a fairly good sized valley, devoted to paddy rice farming, and in some instances upland grains.

Picture #44666¹ was made when the train stopped for some reason, a short distance before reaching Chokushin. We got off the train and made the above numbered picture across a valley to broken mountain ranges in the distance. It gives a fairly good impression of the region and the general character of the country. These two views are representative of quite a lot of the country we have seen during today's run, and will serve to give a fairly good idea of the lay of the country and its general appearance, not only where the pictures were taken, but along the run from Keijo to Fusan.

Saturday, December 7, 1929.

Left Fusan 10:58 a. m. for Kiho, four stations back on the road toward Keijo, and arrived there about 11:45 a.m.

Morse remained in Fusan to round up samples of soybeans. Dorsett and Suyetake made the trip back to Kiho to locate if possible the Narusada fruit farm.

While in Keijo we saw and purchased some of the finest and largest persimmons we have ever seen.

Upon inquiry of the fruit dealer we learned that they came from the Narusada fruit farm at Kiho, near Fusan. We determined to not only try to locate the grower but also to secure scions, and this was our mission today.

At the village to the West of the Ryokutoko River, one of the five largest rivers in Japan, we learned that this fruit farm was on the East side of the river.

We ferried across the river in a gasoline launch. While on the ferry Mr. Suyetake (our interpreter) inquired of a Japanese passenger about the Narusada Fruit Farm. The gentleman replied that he knew the place and was kind enough when we landed to go with us for some little distance up the river and pointed the place out to us. It was sprinkling rain then. We found Mr. Narusada at home and after Mr. Suyetake introduced himself and us, told him our mission.

The short story which Mr. Narusada told Mr. Suyetake as he (Mr. Suyetake) retold it to us about Mr. Narusada's early venture in persimmon growing is interesting. The facts as we got them, doubly told are as follows.

Some years ago, perhaps 20 or more, when Mr. Narusada

first desired to grow persimmons on his farm of river bottom land, he found, after getting in touch with nursery-men and getting prices on first grade trees of Fuyu, the variety he wanted to grow, that they were more expensive than he could afford. So he decided to get second grade trees, the authentication of varieties of which was more or less in doubt.

These to the extent of some 400 trees were planted. Before they came into bearing, he observed that some of the trees looked quite different from others. He, however, was advised to let them remain until they fruited before working them over.

Some five years after planting the trees which he had noticed to be different and was more or less doubtful about, bore these fine large fruit. It is now known as Hana Fu yu or Yotsudani. Yotsudani meaning four lobed. See notes under November 4th and 22nd.

✓ Scions of this variety go into Washington under D & M's #3108, for picture of tree from which scions were cut see picture #44672.

The fruit of this variety which we saw in Keijo are, in so far as we can recall the largest and finest looking persimmon we have ever seen.

In addition to securing scions of this variety we also secured from Mr. Narusada scions of 14 other varieties which will, no doubt, also prove of interest. We also secured scions of two of his best varieties of Japanese pears. One of which, Bansen Kichi or Okusan Kichi, is Japanese largest pear. Scions of this go forward under our #3116. Picture

Saturday, December 7, 1929 (cont. 2).

of one of the trees from which scions were cut is shown in picture #44680.

In addition to the collection of fruit scions secured we got from grain dealers in the village one sample of buckwheat #3118 and five samples of soybeans.

The pear and persimmon trees on the Harusada fruit farm are so closely planted that the branches are badly inter-lapping. However, practically all of the trees made good growth last season and appear healthy and otherwise in very good condition.

Left Fusan at 9:30 p. m. for Shimonoseki, where we are due to arrive at 7:00 a. m. tomorrow.

The pictures made today follow.



Negative #44666. Diospyros kaki. Kiho, Chosen.

Mr. Harusada cutting scions of Hyakume persimmon our #3107. This view of the tree from which scions were cut gives a very good idea of the tree and its surroundings.



Neg. #44667. Diospyros
kaki (Unnamed). Kiho,
Chosen.

View of Mr. Harusada
cutting scions from the tree
shown for us, sent in
under our #3103.

Negative #44667.



Negative #44668. Diospyros kaki. Kiho, Chosen.

The tree between Mr. Harusada and Mr. Suyetake is the one
from which scions were cut and sent in under our 3106.



Negative #44669. Diospyros kaki. Keiho, Chosen.

The tree between Mr. Narusada and Mr. Suyetake is the one from which scions were cut and sent in under our #3105.



Negative #44670. Diospyros kaki. Fuyu. Keijo, Chosen.

View of Mr. Narusada in a tree of Fuyu persimmons cutting scions for D. & M. Mr. Suyetake standing to right making notes. Scions given our #3104.



Negative #44671. Diospyros kaki. Kiho, Chosen.

Mr. Narusada on the far side of a tree of Enon persimmons from which scions #3110 were cut. Mr. Suyetake on the near side making notes.



Negative #44672. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Kiho, Chosen.

Mr. Narusada cutting scions of Hana-Fuyu persimmon, our #3108. This variety is the finest looking and largest persimmon we have ever seen.



Negative #44673. Diospyros kaki. persimmon, Kiho, Chosen.
Mr. Narusada just beyond Mr. Suyetake talking about the
not named persimmon tree in front of them. Scions of this
tree sent in under #3112.



Negative #44674. Diospyros kaki. (not named). Kiho, Chosen.
Mr. Narusada cutting scions from one of his unnamed varieties
of persimmon trees for us. Our #3114. Mr. Suyetake making
notes.



Negative #44675. Diospyros kaki. Kiho, Chosen.

The tree between and beyond Messrs. Harusada and Suyetake is Nukusun, from which scions #3109 were cut and sent in.



Negative #44676. Diospyros kaki. Kiho, Chosen.

The tree to the right of the men is an unnamed variety of Oriental persimmon from which our #3101 were sent. This is a rather small long fruited variety.



Negative #44677. Diospyros kaki. The tree between the two men is the one from which scions 3113 were cut. It is unnamed.

#44678. Diospyros kaki.
Kiho, Chosen.

Mr. Harusada cutting scions from
a Jiro tree of persimmons.
Scions sent in under our
#3111.



Negative #44678.



Negative #44679.

#44679. Diospyros kaki.

Kiho, Chosen.

Mr. Harusada cutting scions
from a seedling Fuyu
persimmon tree.

Sent in under #3115.

#44680. Pyrus sp. Pear.

Kiho, Chosen.

Two trees of the variety
Ima mura pear. The largest
fruited pear in Japan.

Scions #d 3117.



Negative #44680.

Sunday, December 8, 1929.

Arrived in Shimonoseki about 7:00 a. m. this morning. It was raining quite hard when we went to the Sanyo Hotel for breakfast, and this condition prevailed practically throughout the day.

About 10:00 a. m. we got in touch, over the phone, with Miss Marian Pieters, sister of Dr. A. J. Pieters, of Forage Crops and Disease Investigations, and arranged to meet her at tea about 3:30 in the afternoon.

In the meantime we got out over the city and picked up from seed shops a number of samples of soybeans.

We left Shimonoseki at 9:05 p. m. for Kobe where we are due to arrive at 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Monday, December 9, 1929.

About 7:00 a. m. we went into breakfast, only about an hour and a half's ride from Kobe.

This, as it were, is entirely a different land from that in Chosen where we have been for the past six weeks or so. There, the fields, valleys, hills and mountains were brown and for the most part barren, except for small replanted pines or oaks. Here, the fields are green, golden colored oranges hang on the trees, pink, red, white and variegated camellias are in full bloom, and for the most part, the last seasons crop of rice is on the curing racks and in many instances where it is green, barley, wheat or truck crops are growing.

We arrived at Kobe at 8:30 a. m. and went over to the Oriental Hotel. We then tried to get in touch with the Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, Seed Merchants and Nurserymen, Yamamoto, Kawabegun, near Kobe. Mr. Ben Y. Morrison in his letter under date of October 12th suggested that we stop off at Kobe and see this firm. He advised that they had headquarters in Kobe. However, we learned at the hotel that they do not have headquarters in Kobe.

We went out to their place of business at Yamamoto. It took us about 1½ hours. The proprietor, we learned, was out in the country collecting seed. However, there was a young man there who appeared to know something about the business.

We learned from him that they have seed of Azalea quinquefolia rosea which Mr. Morrison advised in his letter of the above date they could not supply. We also learned that

they had a limited quantity of Viburnum carlesii. We then looked over their 1929 catalogue and placed an order for the following seed in the amounts noted, to be delivered sometime in January to us at Room # 11, Bankaido Building, Tokyo.

List of Seed Ordered.

½ lb. <i>Viburnum carlesii</i> .	Yen 3.00
½ oz. <i>Azalea quinquefolia rosea</i> .	3.00
2 lbs. <i>Castanea henryi</i> .	2.40
½ lb. <i>Syringa japonica</i> .	4.80
½ lb. <i>Syringa dilatata</i> .	6.00
1 lb. <i>Diospyros kaki</i> (seed of astringent kaki)	1.70
1 lb. <i>Diospyros lotus</i> .	.90
½ oz. <i>Rhododendron keiskei</i> .	6.00
1 oz. <i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i> .	.50
1 lb. <i>Lespedeza</i> , white flowered.	

We spoke to this firm concerning purity and viability of Japanese seed as outlined in Mr. Morrison's letter.

The young fellow appeared to understnad what we tried to make clear to him in regard to the importance of this matter, but doubt if we succeeded in making much of an impression on him concerning this matter.

We left Kobe for Yamamoto at 9:45 a. m. and arrived there at 10:55 a. m.

Yamamoto appears to be quite a nursery section. After finishing our business with the Chugai Shokubutsu Yen, we walked through a few of the nurseries and saw many young plants of many kinds.

We also saw two fields of grafter tree peonies just

Monday, December 9, 1929 (cont. 2).

starting, they use earthen and bamboo culms or pots 3" to 4" deep to place over the graft and over the pot they place a broken piece of crock.

We made three pictures showing this which we think may prove to be interesting. We also made a general view picture over nursery plantings.

Left Yamamoto at 1:30 p. m. and arrived back in Kobe about 2:40. We then went to one of the small markets and to a grain dealer and secured 6 or 8 packets of soybean seed.

Left Kobe at 6:00 p. m. and arrived in Kyoto at 8:00 p.m.

Tomorrow we hope to get data concerning the making of a peculiar local brand of Natto and also to get some motion and still pictures of the process of making and handling.

Such of the pictures made today as develop up and appear adapted for this report follow.



Negative #44681. Plant propagation. Yamamoto, Japan.

Grafting tree peonies. The graft is covered with end-less clay pots 4" deep & covered with a piece of broken pottery.



Negative #44682. Plant propagation, Yamamoto, Japan.
A nearby view, looking into the uncovered end-less pots;
in the first one the peony plant has curled about the pot
under the cover.



Negative #44683. Plant propagation, Yamamoto, Japan.
44683.

Looking along rows of grafted peonies, the grafts are covered
with 3" or 4" pieces of bamboo culms covered with a piece of
broken crock.



Negative #44684. Landscape. Yamamoto, Japan.

A general view over a portion of a nursery planting in this region.

#44685.

Shogoni, large round white
radish. A nearby view of a
pile of large Japanese winter
radishes, very common at
this season.

Kyoto, Japan.



Negative #44685.

Kyoto, Japan, December 10, 1929.

At 7:00 this morning when we arose the sky was overcast. We hoped that it might prove to be fog and smoke and that later it would clear away. However, in this we were sadly disappointed, for by the time we arrived at the large city market it was raining, and this condition prevailed throughout the day.

In comparison with the vegetables and fruits listed today, it might be interesting to look up our days report of visiting this same market on May 24, 1929.

The following is a list of the vegetables and fruits observed in our trip of inspection today.

Vegetables.

Radishes, several varieties, large round and long, large.
 Dasheens, several varieties.
 Beets, red turnip (large) and small long red.
 Colocasia, different from dasheens.
 Celery, Japanese water.
 Turnips, in variety.
 Chinese cabbage.
 Large hard head cabbage.
 Brassica, several other types.
 Onions, bulb (old).
 Onions, small for pickles.
 Onions, small for eating raw and in soups.
 Onions, Japanese long.
 Lotus, Egyptian lotus roots.
 Parsley.
 Ginger, roots for candying and pickling.
 Ginger, forced shoots.
 Spinach.
 Carrots, long and short, red and yellow.
 Potatoes, sweet and white.
 Lily bulbs and scales.
 Dioscorea, long 3' and globular, also fan shaped.
 Lettuce, open loose heads.
 Burdock roots, 3' and over.
 Egg plant, newly grown, likely greenhouse.
 String beans, greenhouse forced.
 Peas, edible pod peas, likely forced.
 Red and new green peppers.
 Udo.

Vegetables (contd.)

Cucumbers, newly grown.
 Brussels sprouts.
 Dasheen shoots, forced.
 Perilla buds, for garnishing.
 Squash, old and freshly grown.
 Sagittaria, water nut.
 Garlic, old bulbs.
 Tomatoes.
 Fern fronds, fresh.

Fruit.

Oranges, in variety, especially tangerines.
 Bananas.
 Limes, Japanese.
 Pears.
 Apples.
 Grapes.
 Watermelon.
 Persimmons, fresh and dried.
 Muskmelons, freshly grown.
 Pineapple.

We got two nice soybeans, one a fine large black one, the other as nice a yellow as we have seen.

From the market we walked several blocks along a business street but were not successful in finding any desirable kind of soybeans.

We then went to a Natto manufacturing place near an old temple known as Daitokuji.

Here we tried out a kind of natto which we think might take with the American people, also miso, both are different from any we have previously seen. A detailed account of the manufacture of these products is to be found in our special report concerning the soybean and its products.

It has been a very bad day both over head and under foot, still we managed to get quite a good deal out of our day's stop-over here.

At the market we made a picture of a pile of fine large

December 10, 1929 (cont. 2).

round white shogoin radishes, see picture #4685 under yesterday's date.

We saw the Kyoto famed Moriguchi radish. The tops of this radish are extensively used in pickling, the roots looked to be fully 24" in length and were no larger than the finger of an average person.

We left Kyoto on the 10:14 p. m. train and are due to arrive in Tokyo about 9:00 a. m. tomorrow morning, Wednesday, December 11, 1929.

December 10, 1937 (cont.)

found with the following results:

1. The first specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

2. The second specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

3. The third specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

4. The fourth specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

5. The fifth specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

6. The sixth specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

7. The seventh specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

8. The eighth specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

the 10th of December, 1937.

9. The ninth specimen was found to be a

specimen of the same species as the one found on

Wednesday.

December 11, 1929.

Arrived in Tokyo at 9:00 a. m. and went to the Imperial Hotel and then to the office where we spent the day in packing Persimmon scions and looking over a quantity of lily bulbs which arrived the latter part of November. We found these in pretty bad condition. In fact the bulbs of two varieties were all dead. They were poorly packed, only wrapped in newspaper and packed loosely in cotton bags.

We also developed two dozen of our pictures which are only fairly good. Most of these, however, were the ones taken at Kiho, Chosen, of persimmon trees on a dark rainy day, and while they are not what we would like them to be, they are better than none and will serve to show a little something of the habit and appearance of the trees from which scions were cut.

Thursday, December 12, 1929.

Our trunks with our official supplies and equipment, shipped from Keijo, Chosen, December 5th, have not yet arrived. We are therefore held back from getting our photographs developed.

However, we hope to get this all cleared up and the greater part of our seed and other plant propagating material on its way to Washington next week.

Monday, December 12, 1933

Our friends with our official mission and
equipment, shipped from Tokyo, Oahu, Hawaii, etc.
have not yet arrived. As our Japanese staff
from getting our photographic developed.
However, we have to get this all cleared up
and the greater part of our work and other plans
regarding material on the way to Washington
next week.

Friday, December 13, 1929.

Collected a herbarium specimen and seed of three different ornamentals this morning in Hibiya Park on the way to the office.

Put in the remainder of the day writing up seed and other plant propagating material and in getting it in shape for packing for the outgoing diplomatic pouch which goes this coming Thursday, December 19th.

Saturday, December 14, 1930.

Worked at the office on official correspondence. Dorsett left at 2:00 p. m. for the purpose of catching a 4:00 p.m. train for Nikko. Morse decided to remain and work at Tokyo. Ruth (Mrs. J. H. Dorsett) Mr. H. Suyetake and P. H. Dorsett were to meet at Ueno Station. However, the 4:00 p. m. train was missed, but we caught the next one at 6:20 and arrived at Nikko at 10:36 p. m. It was cloudy rainy and muddy underfoot. We put up at the Kanaya Hotel and tomorrow will get out and try to collect seed of interesting plants in this region.

Sunday, December 15, 1929.

Up by about 7:00 this morning. Breakfast was served at 7:30 and between 8 and 9 we left the hotel first for the Branch Botanical Garden of the Tokyo Imperial University, a few miles on the road to Lake Chuzenji.

There we met Mr. S. Mochizuki, the gentleman in charge who told us that they had something like 42 varieties of azaleas at the garden which have not as yet been published, but that they are working on their identification and hope sometime in the near future to publish a description list of them. Mr. Mochizuki told us that they had sent quite an amount of seed to the Imperial University for exchange, and therefore had practically nothing in the seed line left at the garden.

He said they had found it difficult to get good azalea and rhododendron seed this season. The result, he thought, of too much moisture during the flowering season.

He said a white rhododendron was native in the Lake Chuzenji region but that it was too late in the season to get seed even if we should be able to locate the plants.

From the Botanical Garden we walked for more than a mile along the way to Lake Chuzenji and collected seed of several interesting plants. Among these were seed of a shrub or small tree, known locally as "Umemodaki", a most beautiful red berried shrub. The branches were simply loaded with small bright red fruit. This shrub resembles, somewhat, the one we secured seed of in the Park at Akita, Japan, but we think in this instance the fruit is larger and it certainly was more abundant on the trees we saw today.

We are sending this in under #3161. The 8 or 10 other things of which we secured seed perhaps are not so spectacular and will be taken up in the usual way.

This proved to be a most miserable day, misting rain and so foggy that one could not see with any degree of accuracy, more than a few hundred feet away.

The ride up the mountain to Lake Chuzenji was a zig-zag climb of some 4000 feet. In one place the curve in the road was so short that the driver of the new model Ford had to back up to negotiate the turn.

On account of the weather we missed out here for we could only see a few hundred feet out over the surface of this beautiful mountain lake.

We saw a number of small azalea plants but no rhododendrons in the wild. Our stay at the lake was short but even so we managed to pick up seed of a few interesting wild plants.

Upon returning to Nikko we visited the world famous Mausoleum of Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, one of the most illustrious men of Japan; also that of his grandson Iemitsu, almost as renowned.

These associated buildings are no doubt among the most beautiful and superb religious structures in the world and are far ahead of anything of the kind that we have yet seen in Japan.

The setting of the spacious and wonderfully attractive buildings among many hundreds of glorious old Japanese cedars, Cryptomeria japonica, hundreds of years old and perhaps considerably more than 200 feet in height, is most charming and

beautiful.

While the trees themselves are simply fascinating and inspiring.



Exhibit 1. Nikko, Japan.

Looking along one of the drives among the glorious and inspiring Japanese cedars Cryptomeria japonica at the Ieyasu Shrine.

This is by all odds the finest and best all around tree we have thus far seen in Japan. We believe that there are sections (perhaps in the North Pacific region, or that of the red woods of California) where this beautiful and useful tree might be grown to very great advantage.



Exhibit 2.

Nikko, Japan.

The "Mihashi" or sacred bridge across the River Daiyagawa at Nikko. This bridge is at the entrance to the Shrines and is only used on special festival occasions.

This beautiful red lacquered bridge is 93 feet in length and 22 feet wide, was built in 1907 to replace the one built in 1683 and which was washed away in the great flood of 1902.

Nikko and vicinity, such as we were able to see of it, today impresses us, from the standpoint of scenic beauty and grandness, as far ahead of anything we have yet seen in Japan.

Monday, December 16, 1929.

Unpacked our trunks of supplies and equipment, developed five packs of $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ still pictures, 3 rolls of panoramic views and two spools #'s 29 and 30 of black and white motion pictures.

Also wrote up seed samples preparatory to packing and sending by diplomatic pouch to Washington.

Cloudy rainy weather continues, but it is quite mild.

January, December 1933

The first of the two papers is a report on the work of the Committee on the History of the United States, which was organized in 1931. The second paper is a report on the work of the Committee on the History of the United States, which was organized in 1931.

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Tuesday, December 17, 1929.

Worked at headquarters cleaning and writing up seed, also in packing seed and other plant propagating material for shipment Thursday via diplomatic pouch. Package 81 contains spools # 31 and 32 of black and white motion picture film, developed; 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87, seed and plant propagating material.

We hope to get these to the Consulate tomorrow afternoon so that they may go out Thursday in the pouch for the United States.

Wednesday, December 18, 1929.

Got the seven P. P. packages noted yesterday over to the American Consulate today and a promise from them that they would see that they, with the last four packages sent down from Chosen the day before we left there, December 6th for our return trip to Tokyo, get into the pouch which goes out tomorrow December 19th for Washington.

This shows up one of the weak points of depending on the diplomatic pouch for the transfer of perishable material.

The pouch goes out bi-monthly. Therefore, as in this instance, perishable plant propagating material collected December 4th or 5th which failed to arrive here in time to get into the pouch two weeks ago, as well as the persimmon and pear scions collected at Kiho, Chosen, north of Fusan December 7th and brought down with us, have had to wait over two weeks before getting started on their way to Washington. This condition prevails on account of having to utilize the diplomatic pouch to save funds and prevent our overdraw of our allotment.

We are fearful that with perishable material this is a penny wise and apound foolish policy.

In addition to delivering the packages to the U. S. American Consulate, we answered official correspondence, wrote up inventory cards, finished developing the still pictures, made in Chosen, and developed two 100 foot rools of black and white motion picture film numbers 33 and 34.

Wednesday, December 10, 1936

For the cover of the magazine dated yesterday over to the American Consulate today and a package from Mrs. and Mr. Smith, with the last four packages sent them from Canada the day before we left New York, December 9th for the Indian trip to Egypt, and into the pouch which goes out tomorrow December 11th for Washington.

This means up one of the back points of shipping as the diplomatic pouch for the transfer of perishable material. The pouch goes out in-land. Therefore, as in the instance, perishable items representing material collected December 8th or 9th must follow to arrive here in time to get into the pouch two weeks ago, as well as the packages and post volume collected at Lima, Cuzco, Machu Picchu, and other points down with us, have had to wait over two weeks before getting started on their way to Washington. This condition prevails on account of having to utilize the diplomatic pouch to carry trade and prevent our overloading of our aircraft.

It was found that with perishable material this

is a heavy time and space factor policy.

In addition to delivering the packages to the U. S.

Customs officials, we arranged official correspondence, and

of inventory cards, United States Government (the only one)

sent in United States, and delivered the last two of

them and while waiting before this package 21 and 22.

Thursday, December 19, 1929.

Worked on writing up seed samples, developing motion pictures, writing official letters and checking over and preparing herbarium specimens for parcel post packing for shipment to the Department via the diplomatic pouch.

Thursday, December 19, 1935

Worked on writing up seed samples, developing a plan
for the future, writing official letters and checking over and
over again. Also wrote a letter to the Department for
approval to the Department via the official person.

Also wrote a letter to the Department via the official person.

Also wrote a letter to the Department via the official person.

Friday, December 20, 1929.

This has been a rainy bad day, almost a continuous down-pour from the time we went to office this morning at 8:00 o'clock until our return at 6:00 p. m. this evening.

We put in the day packing and sewing up parcels of seed and herbarium specimens for shipment in the diplomatic pouch about two weeks hence.

We hope soon to get caught up with this work so that we can get started on soybean products. Tokyo is one of the important cities of Japan for the manufacture of soybean products, especially curds, candies, miso, tofu, sprouts, soy sauce, etc.

Saturday, December 21, 1929.

Put in the day at the office writing inventory cards for soybeans, putting up parcel post packages of seed and herbarium material for transmission through the diplomatic pouch. Also worked with some of the photographs we took on our trip of agricultural operations in Chosen (Korea).

Went to the American Consulate to try and locate a package containing a collection of seed sent to Dorsett & Morse by the Acting Director of the Korean Government General, Forestal Experiment Station, near Keijo, Chosen. This was sent to us under date of November 28, 1929 addressed c/o American Consulate, Tokyo, Japan.

We were not successful in getting any trace of this package ever having been received at the Consulate office.

We have written the Director to this effect. We also told him that we are very much interested in securing the seed and please to see if the package could not be traced from there.

Sunday, December 22, 1929.

We turned out a little late this morning. Morse likely put in a good part of the day writing inventory cards for soybeans.

Dorsett and Ruth took the camera and went over to the Ginza, the business street of Tokyo, to see the street decorations and to a certain extent, window shop.

The decorations on the street are not all in place, but for many blocks the street on both sides is lined with gaudy many colored banners and signs and along the curb at regular intervals is a tall bamboo and pine, and running horizontally between these is a rice-straw rope from which dangles rice-straw fringe, immediately above the line of rope are paper lanterns of various shapes and colors. We tried to show these street decorations in a couple of pictures, but will not know until later how they come out.

We also tried photographing a portion of a store front finished in bamboo. The corner post is a large 6" bamboo culm and about six feet up from the ground and a little to the left of the culm hang two lanterns made of bamboo.

Later we saw some men drilling a hole, presumably a well, on the bank of a canal running through the city. The cross beam used as a spring or recoil to lift the drill was a good sized bamboo culm. We tried to get a picture of this outfit in operation and will not know until later regarding the results of our efforts in this connection.

We made half a dozen or so purchases of articles made wholly or almost wholly of bamboo for the bamboo article

collection to be installed in the Museum building provided for at the Lathrop Bamboo Garden, Ogeechee Road, Savannah, Georgia.

These are all articles which could readily be made at home by a handy and ingenious fellow, with the possible exception of the ornamental or more elaborate articles.

We have seen some wonderfully decorative and useful things made of bamboo, but very much doubt if, under the existing conditions, they could be made in the United States.

We are trying to limit our collection of articles to such as we think could be readily made and would probably, if they were available, become quite commonly used by Americans.

The Japanese bamboo baskets range from toothpick holders to gorgeously woven ones of great value. This is also true of many of the other things made of this giant grass.



Negative #44686. Street decorations, Tokyo, Japan.

A view on the Ginza, Tokyo, of pine, bamboo rice-straw rope and fringe. These decorations are for the New Year.

#44687. Bambusa sp.

Tokyo, Japan.

Showing the corner of a Japanese shop just off the Ginza. Bamboo corner post, bamboo plants, and two, half-culm bamboo lanterns. This is a very attractive shop-front.



Negative #44687.



Negative #44688. Bambusa sp. Tokyo, Japan.

View showing a Japanese well digging outfit with a large bamboo culm across the top, the recoil or rebound for the drill. This is quite a common use for bamboo here in Japan.

Monday, December 23, 1929.

Worked at the office today writing up inventory cards for soybean seed samples and also assorting and jacketing the pictures we made on our recent trip to Keijo, Chosen.

We are finding both quite a task. The scenes and shots for black and white motion picture spools have been written up and the spools packed for transmission via the diplomatic pouch outward bound Jan. 2, 1930.

January, December 23, 1921

Report of the Office today following interview

with the various parties involved in the case

and the results of the investigation

are as follows:

The first party interviewed was

the person who was the subject of the

investigation and who was found to be

the person who was the subject of the

investigation and who was found to be

negative results of the investigation

are as follows:

The first party interviewed was

the person who was the subject of the

investigation and who was found to be

negative results of the investigation

are as follows:

The first party interviewed was

the person who was the subject of the

investigation and who was found to be

Tuesday, December 24, 1929.

Today Morse and Suyetake went to call upon soy sauce and natto manufacturers for the purpose of getting acquainted and also if possible arrange for getting still and motion pictures of their places, equipment and operations.

Dorsett worked at the office packing seed and making packages to go in the next outgoing diplomatic pouch which leaves Tokyo, Thursday, January 2, 1930.

The streets and stores of Tokyo are a -blaze with colored banners, price lists, decorations and gaily dressed women and children.

We had no idea that so much was made over Christmas in Japan. (These in reality were year-end sale advertisements and decorations for New Year) The main streets in many sections are decorated along the curb with pine, bamboo and rice-straw rope and fringe.

The streets and stores are packed from early morning until late at night.

In the Matsuya Department Store on the Ginza, they have a spruce Christmas tree in the stairway well which looks to be fully 12" through and 50 feet or more in height. It is really very attractive and beautiful.

Monday, December 24, 1900.

Today I have had a very busy day.

and have been very busy for the purpose of getting acquainted

and also it is a very busy day for getting acquainted

with the people of this place, and also with the

people of the other places, and also with the

people of the other places, and also with the

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people of the other places, and also with the

Wednesday, December 25, 1930.

Christmas day in Japan proved to be very much like that at home. We had our Christmas cards, presents and greetings of friends all very much as they would have been at home, but of course, missed very much indeed, our families and loved ones, all so near and dear.

We had lunch at the Olympic where we enjoyed roast turkey, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie, not quite as we would have had them at home, but still very much like it and very good.

The December sale decorations are rather gaudy and in some instances quite elaborate.

We are told, however, that the New Year decorations are somewhat more subdued and altogether more general and really nicer.

We made a few pictures today of rather interesting and attractive decorations.

In front of one of the motion picture theaters they have at each side of the entrance pyramids, as it were, of pine and bamboo. Rice straw also enters into this one as it does in many others.

Three uneven lengths of good sized culms of bamboo cut at an angle at the top, are surrounded at the base with numerous short branches of pine and about this is fastened a rather narrow mat made of rice straw. We have a picture of this, see picture #44689.

On the Ginza, in front of a business house, are several similar decorations with the bamboo culms cut square in place of at an angle. This we also have a picture of. Both

types are common at the entrance to business houses of all kinds, and they are being put up in numbers. It is apparent that these decorations are especially for New Year. The streets along the curbs, or back within about two feet from the buildings, on many streets are decorations of pine and bamboo with two bamboo canes and one of pine. Rice straw rope is used lengthwise along these decorations and from it hangs a fringe of rice straw.

One of the most complete and unique of any of the decorations we saw in our tramp about the city today was in the business section of Tokyo, in the region of the Tokyo Station.

It was over the entrance of numerous business institutions and offices.

It consisted of a rather large, more or less flat piece of rice straw rope stretched across from one side of the door to the other, from this hung a fringe of rice straw. Mounted upon this at each side was a scabbard or good luck spear of white and red paper and in each a spray of pine, at the center was a small cluster of pine boughs, dried kaki on a stick, a large leaved plant, fern fronds and sea weed. Mounted on this was a lobster, above the lobster an orange and above this a fan-shaped piece of white and red paper. On each side of this central decoration is a piece of white paper so cut as to make four square pieces each 3" to 4" square. About the body of the lobster is fastened 8 to 12 small round strings of different colors. The entire combination is extremely unique and interesting.

These decorations for a city like Tokyo must require

Wednesday, December 25, 1929 (cont.)

many thousands of bamboo culms and pine branches,
large and small.

Such of the pictures made today follow.

Negative #44639.

Bamboo & pine & rice straw.

Tokyo, Japan.

A New Year decoration in front
of a Japanese motion picture
house. The pine boughs are
bound, but will be released
for New Year. The three bamboo
culms are cut at an angle
and are of different lengths.



Negative #44639.



Negative #44690.

#44690.

Tokyo, Japan.

One of several large pine and bamboo decorations on the Ginza. In this decoration the three culms of different lengths are cut square across, the base of the decoration is covered with bark.



Negative #44691. New Year Decorations, Tokyo, Japan.

This type of decoration is found over doorways of business offices and institutions in the down-town section.

They consist of rather broad flat rope of rice straw at the top across the doorway, upon this is mounted on either side white and red scabbards each containing a spray of pine, at the center is a rather broad peculiarly cut paper. Immediate-

Wednesday, December 25, 1929 (cont. 3)

ly below this is an orange and just below the orange is a lobster. Behind the lobster and showing at the sides are small pine boughs, some dried persimmons on a stick and a broad leaf plant that we do not recognize. Fern and sea weed are also by the lobster and a piece of white paper on each side cut so as to make squares about 4" x 4". About the lobster is tied a small bunch of various colored strings.

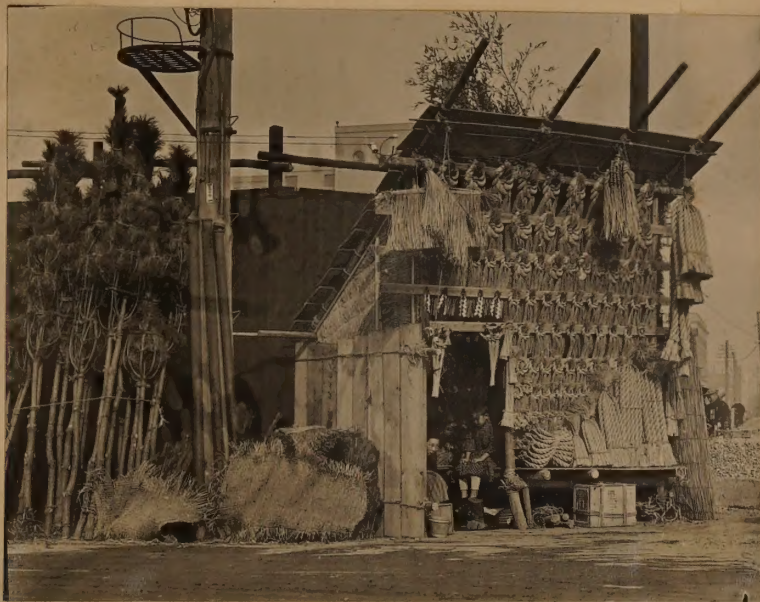
Thursday, December 26, 1929.

Developed the pictures made yesterday and worked on writing legends for pictures made in connection with our work in Keijo.

About 11 a. m. took the camera and strolled out over the city and got some additional views of decorations. Also got one showing different kinds of rice straw rope and streamers and pice and bamboo for sale. Made several duplicates of the ones with a lobster. It is especially interesting and we want to be sure to get it.

There will likely be more and better decorations up by Sunday. We plan to go out on that date to see what we can find.

Such of the pictures made today as are worth while follow.



Negative #44692. New Year decorations, Tokyo, Japan.

A supply shop for rice straw rope and fringe, pine and bamboo and other New Year decorations.



Negative #44693. Holiday plant counter, Tokyo, Japan.
View at a fancy fruit store on the Ginza. In the foreground trays of dwarfed sacred Chinese lilies; back of these, holders of rice straw filled with a species of Crocus.



Negative #44694. Plant stand. Tokyo, Japan.
A close-up view of the stand of dwarfed sacred Chinese lilies and rice straw baskets of crocus, at a fancy fruit and flower store on the Ginza.



Negative #44695. Bambusa sp. & Pinus sp. Tokyo, Japan.
View on the canal near the Matsuya Department Store showing
bamboo and pine in quantity for sale for holiday decorations.

#44696.
New Year Decorations.
This view was taken in the
business district near
Tokyo Station. See
picture #44690 for a
detailed description of
this decoration.



Negative #44696.



Negative #44697. Doorway New Year decorations taken in the vicinity of Tokyo Station, Tokyo. Detailed information describing this will be found under picture #44690.

#44698. Bambusa sp & Pinus sp. Christmas and New Year decorations at the entrance of a Japanese business house. Pine and bamboo on each side of the entrance. Two bamboo and one pine branch grouped in each cluster. These are to be seen throughout the city.





Negative #44699. New Year decorations, Tokyo, Japan. Showing a portion of the entrance to the Toyo Building where the U. S. American Consulate and Embassy are located. On each side of the entrance are the pine and bamboo decorations.



Negative #44700. Street scene, Tokyo, Japan. Showing, but not very clearly, the decorations of bamboo and pine along the street. What is seen here in this connection is quite common all over the city.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible text]



[illegible text]

[illegible text]

20/10

[illegible text]

Friday, December 27, 1929.

Today it was sunshiny and warm. Worked at the office getting our pictures arranged and jacketed, preparatory to getting them written up and filed away.

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Saturday, December 28, 1929.

Cloudy and threatening in the morning when we visited the market. In the afternoon it rained.

We received official checks and mail, also a lot of Christmas greetings and personal letters today.

Worked on pictures and on writing up soybean samples and getting them ready to pack for shipment.

We saw numerous decorations on the streets and great quantities of decorating material in the market. Rice straw rope, fring and made-up decorations. In some sections for several blocks there are street vendors with their booths practically touching, who are selling this material.

In the market proper we saw Christmas berries, ferns, dried kaki, oranges, pine and bamboo, in quantity, also metal and fresh lobsters, all of which are used in decorations.

We found the market as usual most interesting, both as to what it contained and the way the material is packed and displayed.

The following is a list of the vegetables, fruits and nuts we observed for sale during our tramp through the market.

Vegetables.

Cabbage, European and Chinese, in variety.

Spinach, in great quantity.

Brassica, for greens, in variety.

Japanese water celery, green and blanched.

Turnips, in variety and quantity.

Water nuts, *Eagittaria*, very abundant.

Water nuts, *Trapa* sp., not abundant.

Onions, European bulb, quite plentiful.

Onions, Japanese and Chinese, plentiful.

Burdock, Roots 3' in length, shorter, small and large,

into
ct and shredded, very abundant.

Vegetables, continued.

Carrots, large, short and long, 2' or more, golden yellow, very abundant.
 Peas, edible pod, very abundant.
 Cucumbers, baby with blossoms, and otherwise, quite plentiful.
 Egg plant, large and small, plentiful.
 Endive, good looking and fairly abundant.
 Lettuce, loose head, good, bad and indifferent, quite plentiful.
 Udo, large and small shoots, quite plentiful.
 Dasheens, numerous tubs filled with scraped and washed tubers, also many uncleaned.
 White potatoes, good and plentiful.
 Lotus roots, very abundant.
 Dasheen shoots, forced and blanched, a goodly supply.
 Chrysanthemum, shoots for greens and dried flowers, petals for soup and garnishing, quite plentiful.
 Sea parsnip, a considerable amount.
 Ginger, roots and forced shoots, both very abundant.
 Dioscorea, long, round and fan shaped, in abundance.
 Mushrooms, in variety and plentiful.
 Bata bur flower buds, for cooking and garnishing, to be had in abundance.
 Wasabe, Japanese horseradish, leaves and roots in considerable quantity.
 Daikon, 12" to 20" or more, large and fine, very abundant.
 Sweet potatoes, in variety, very good and plentiful.
 Beets, rather inferior and not in abundance.
 Brussels-sprouts, very good looking, only fairly abundant.
 Radishes, poor and small supply.
 Parsley, fairly good and a fair supply.
 Mung bean and soybean sprouts, good and in abundance.
 Celery, European, poor and small supply.
 Red peppers, very good and in sufficient quantity.
 Bamboo shoots, canned and fresh, fairly abundant.
 Broad beans, good and a fair supply.
 Fern fronds, appear o. k., not a very large supply.
 Dried daikon, shredded, in quantity.
 Stem lettuce, similar to what we saw in the market in Peiping some years ago, limited supply and not very well grown.
 String beans, apparently forced, good and a good supply.
 Gourds, in variety and very good looking, fairly abundant.
 Pumpkins, only fair and limited supply.
 Tomatoes, not especially good, and fair supply.
 Hemerocallus sprouts, the first we have seen, fairly good in appearance, only saw them at one stand.
 Cauliflower, only fair and not at all abundant.
 Garlic, dry bulbs, plentiful.

Fruits.

Oranges, in variety, all grades very abundant.
 Bananas, fair and a fair supply.
 Pomeloes, a fair supply.

Saturday, December 28, 1929 (cont. 2)

Fruits, continued.

Apples, in variety and good, very abundant.

Watermelons, fairly good supply.

Strawberries, several grades, fair supply.

Kumquats, abundant.

Pears, in variety, good and a good supply.

Lemons, California Sun Kissed, good and fair supply.

Grapes, good and a very good supply.

Kaki, persimmons, only a few varieties and in rather poor condition.

Pineapples, good looking and a fair supply.

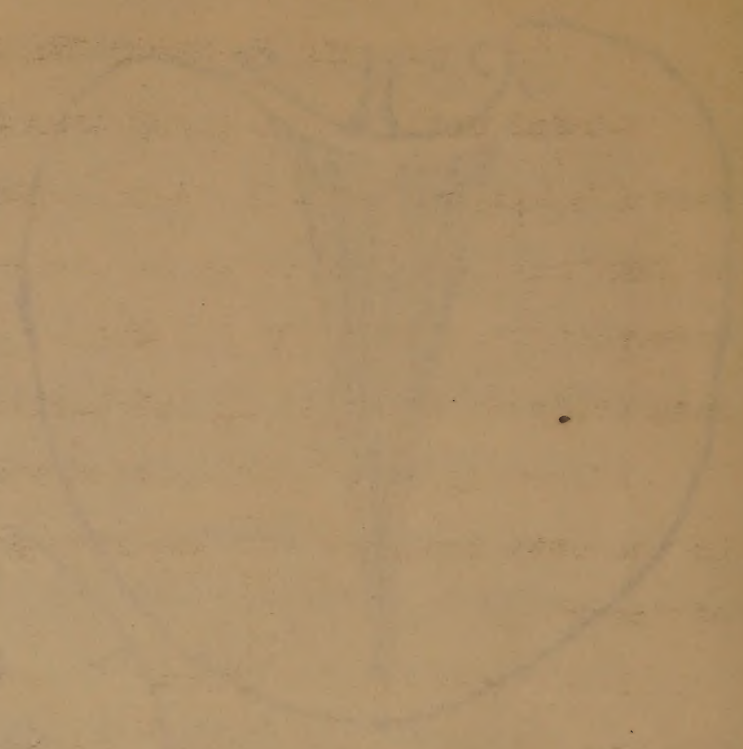
Nuts.

Chestnuts, several varieties and quite abundant.

Ginkgo nuts, good and a fairly good supply.

English walnuts, only a very limited supply.

We purchased two fruits of kaki variety Hachiya, the largest and finest we saw, and took them to the office and sectioned and traced them. The tracings so low. The fruit was not in especially good condition. Its quality however, proved to be very good.



Sunday, December 29, 1929.

Worked until about 11:30 this morning mounting pictures then we quit and went to Asakusa Park, where we expected to find bamboo rakes on sale. We were disappointed for we were unable to find any whatever. Apparently the fairs where such articles are sold passed earlier in the month.

The whole city is decorated for the New Year which is the most important of the five Japanese annual feasts of "sekku".

The five Japanese annual feasts are as follows:
New Year's Day, January 1st; The Dolls Festival, March 3rd;
The Feast of Flags or Boys' Festival, May 5; The Feast of "Tanabata", July 7th; The Feast of the Chrysanthemum, on the 9th day of the 9th month (of the lunar calendar).
However, it is said that now, the last two are no longer celebrated.

We got quite a good many of our pictures mounted today. Tomorrow night, if we have luck, we will finish.

January, 1900, 1901.

Several months ago I had been writing to you.

I had no idea and went to London, where I was

in that house, and on the 10th of January I was

able to find my way. I was very much

and I was very much surprised in the end.

The whole of it is devoted to the first part

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However, it is not the first part of the first

calculated.

We got quite a good many of our pictures

today. I am sure that if we have just, we will

finish.

Tuesday, December 30, 1929.

Answered official correspondence and finished getting seed and other plant propagating material ready to deliver to the American Consulate tomorrow to go forward in the Diplomatic Pouch, January 2, 1930.

January, December 30, 1911

January, December 30, 1911
 and also a small amount of material, which is being
 in the American Hospital, is being used in the

January, December 30, 1911

January, December 30, 1911
 and also a small amount of material, which is being
 in the American Hospital, is being used in the

January, December 30, 1911
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January, December 30, 1911
 and also a small amount of material, which is being
 in the American Hospital, is being used in the

Tuesday, December 31, 1929.

Rainy and bad this last day of 1929. Worked on correspondence, writing on our quarterly trip report and inventory cards for seed.

Delivered 8 packages at the U. S. American Consulate to go forward Thursday, January 2nd to Washington in the diplomatic pouch. Also got three additional packages of seed put up ready to be wrapped in burlap and cotton and sewed. These with more than as many more, we want to send forward in the next pouch which goes two weeks from now.

Introduction cards were finished on the 1,003 samples of soybeans secured from the Suigen Agricultural Experiment Station, Suigen, Chosen. These samples showed a wide range in size, color and shape of seed, and also in the color of the hilum. Some most excellent and interesting varieties were included in this collection. One of the most interesting was a very small seeded yellow sort, the seed being about the size of a mung bean. This is the smallest seeded variety of soybean we have ever seen and it should prove valuable as a bean for sprouting. We are in hopes that in this collection will be found the high oil strains for our oil mills and low oil strains for our hog and cattle feeders in the United States. All in all, we consider this collection the most interesting and valuable in our exploration work thus far.









